

FRANCE IS READY
TO SIGN TREATY
OUTLAWING WARFrank B. Kellogg and M.
Briand Are Not Opposed—
Agreement Anticipated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In diplomatic circles no real surprise is felt at the statement of Aristide Briand that the projected peace pact will soon be concluded. The importance of such declaration in the mouth of the French Foreign Minister is obvious, especially after the controversy which appeared to put M. Briand and Frank B. Kellogg in certain opposition on matters of procedure. M. Briand spoke after a conversation with Sir Austen Chamberlain, and it is therefore assumed that he received information from the British Foreign Minister regarding the intentions of Washington.

There is a general belief that reservations, though not admitted into the pact itself, will be accepted in an interpretative sense by all the principal powers. Those reservations were again enumerated by M. Briand. In practice, the pact should not destroy the obligations resulting from Locarno and the League of Nations and from treaties meant to preserve peace. Legitimate defense cannot be condemned.

Formula to Be Found

The pact should have the largest possible character of universality. If broken by a contract, the other signatories are liberated. Mr. Kellogg, like the ministers of the other great powers, has recognized the validity of the French pre-occupations, "therefore it is only necessary to find a formula and it is not France which will hinder that research. Mr. Kellogg wishes a simple clear-cut formula which will suit everybody. It will not be long before it is found. An accord will be reached in full light."

The significance of these remarks lies in the fact that M. Briand is eager to conclude the pact. It is not true, as stated in various quarters, that he feels himself caught in a trap from which he is trying to escape. On the contrary he experienced satisfaction at the extension of his initiative. There is neither chagrin nor suspicion in his approach to the American proposals.

French Object Attained
He cannot imagine that his observations, intended to produce clarity, have provoked irritation. The Temps remarks that the object of France in formulating reservations has now been attained. Indeed there appears to be a general, if sometimes tacit, understanding about the actual working of the pact. It does not matter particularly whether French expressions are inserted into the pact. Provided the position is made clear, it will probably suffice.

Hence there is genuine optimism concerning the imminence of an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

Tonight at the Pops

Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin."
"Valse triste".....Sibelius
Largo.....Sibelius
Overture to "The Barber of Seville."
"Fountains of Rome".....Rossini
Italian Caprice.....Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Le Maistre Chaudronnier."
Intermezzo.....L'Amico Fritz
Overture to "Nebuchadnezzar".....Verdi

instrument of national policy. Without exaggerating the direct and immediate effects of the pact, France believes that it is impossible to doubt its great moral effect, especially since it associates the United States with European powers in the practical organization of peace.

Radio Board Puts
Its Approval on
151 Short WavesSpecific Channels Allocated
for Oceanic Communication
—Largest by One Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission today announced its approval of 151 specific short-wave channels for oceanic communication. This is the largest batch of high frequency channels ever assigned at one time on the international spectrum by one nation. The assignments include all the 74 channels which the commission announced on May 24, plus an additional 77 channels on which approval had originally been given but on which a specific channel had not then been decided.

Under the present assignment the Tropical Radio Telegram Company publishes seven frequencies, the American Publishers 20; the Robert Dollar 8; the American Telephone & Telegraph Company 14; the Radio Corporation of America 65; and Mackay Radio & Telegraph 37 frequencies.

Following a two-days' session in which engineers for the respective groups discussed the basic proposals of Capt. S. C. Hopper, technical adviser of the commission, the group made its report to the commission. The engineers were able to come to an agreement among themselves, and the commission has approved their recommendations.

The general policy in disposing of the frequencies between the 6000 and 23,000 kilocycle short-wave range is to establish American blocks of waves on the ether, where possible. These are separated by 2 per cent. The purpose is to increase the number of frequencies later on by splitting the present separation in two, to 1 per cent.

The policy of establishing American blocks on the short-wave spectrum has been followed in this assignment where possible. The 20 channels for the American publishers have been divided 10 for night and 10 for day use. Only in the case of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has the "block system" not been used, due to the desire to have waves scattered all along the spectrum in view of the peculiar necessities of oceanic telephony which make diversity of waves a necessity.

The American Publishers' Committee got the following 20 frequencies: 7340, 7365, 7370, 7625, 7640, 7820, 7835, 7850, 7925, 7955, 15,580, 15,610, 15,640, 15,670, 15,700, 15,730, 15,760, 15,850, 15,880, 15,910.

DAYTON ART INSTITUTE
CORNER STONE LAID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAYTON, O.—The corner stone of Dayton's new art institute has been laid with brief ceremonies in Belmont Park. Mrs. H. G. Cornell, donor of the land and building and long a leading art patron, spread the mortar which sealed the stone.

Part of the walls of the structure already are in place. It is situated on a sloping hill in a beautifully wooded section of Dayton and directly across the street from the \$2,000,000 Masonic Temple recently dedicated.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, with rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly winds. Southern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; increasing easterly winds. Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness; probably followed by rain Tuesday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight under the influence of Tuesday; gentle variable winds, becoming fresh to strong southeast Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....59
Atlantic City.....60
Boston.....62
Buffalo.....60
Calgary.....40
Chicago.....62
Cincinnati.....62
Cleveland.....62
Denver.....62
Detroit.....62
Eastport.....60
Galveston.....62
Hartford.....62
Helena.....62
Kansas City.....62
Los Angeles.....60

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:34 p. m.; Tuesday, 1 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

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Where They "Learn" the Air



The New Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

League Parleys
Great Help to
Nations Amity

(Continued from Page 1)

Council will be the progress which is being made by the expert committee which is working on the codification of international law. Another point of interest is the question of the erection of a radio station by the Council, and in this connection some interesting experiments in radiocasting messages from a room in the Secretariat of the League to the Far East have been made recently.

The reports of the economic and financial committees should also give rise to an interesting discussion, especially in view of the recent meeting of the Consultative Economic Committee in Geneva. And in this connection, the financial situation in Bulgaria will be reviewed and the work of settling the refugees in that country, while the task of establishing the refugees from Turkey in Greece will be considered. The report of the Optum Committee will also be taken up, and this and other social questions, including one or two minor disputes concerning the rights of minorities will complete this session's work of the Council.

LABOR UNION STOPS
HELP TO RED CROSS

The question of whether the American Red Cross should extend aid to families of workers out on strike has been further pressed for an answer through action of the Boston Central Labor Union. This organization, endorsing the lead of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, voted at a recent meeting to discontinue support of activities of the Red Cross in view of reported refusals of that relief agency to assist families of striking miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The central union adopted recommendations for the construction of a labor temple in Boston to cost \$1,000,000, and by another resolution called upon the State Commission on Necessaries of Life to make public any findings by it regarding a monopoly in the fishing industries or fish markets of the State.

BOOKLET OUT, "COME
TO NEW ENGLAND"

"Come to New England"—a new edition of its publication of last year entitled "How to Find Where to Go in New England"—has been published by the New England Council for distribution all over the country. Already more than 20,000 copies have been requested by railroads for use in their tourist information services. The booklet is illustrated by pictures of New England's mountains, streams, roads, lakes, rocky seacoasts and beaches.

DR. POTTER TO BE DEAN
OF HARTFORD SEMINARY

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter has resigned the pastorate of Center Church after 28 years to accept the office of dean of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Dr. Potter is president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and was moderator of the national council of Congregational churches for several years. Dr. Potter will succeed Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobs, resigned.

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award of the James Means Memorial Medal for 1928 to Samuel Niedelman of New York City, for his treatise on "Intercommunication Between Aircraft and Between Aircraft and the Ground." A special exhibition of aeronautical instruments was arranged for the dedication. Among these were the barometer and other instruments used on the first balloon flight across the English Channel and other instruments and airfoil models used in the Wright brothers' earliest experiments.

By-Elections Due
in Great BritainFive Contests to Be Fought for
Seats in the House
of Commons

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Five by-elections are in prospect as a consequence of week-end developments. Three are caused by peerages conferred on Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Rowland Blades and Sir James Remnant in the King's birthday honors list. The fourth is owing to the retirement of the Speaker, J. H. Whitney, from the House of Commons, while the fifth is due to the forthcoming appointment of Sir Frederick Sykes as Governor of Bombay.

The chief contest is for the Carmarthen seat, hitherto occupied by Sir Alfred Mond, who, it will be recalled, succeeded from the Liberals to the Conservatives in 1926 without resigning. Carmarthen was held by the Liberals in the four most recent elections and the party is confident of regaining it, but the issue is uncertain, as Labor has a strong candidate and the Welsh nationalists are considering making an attempt to capture it.

The remaining contests are less doubtful, as Holborn, Epsom and Hallam, held respectively by Sir James Remnant, Sir Rowland Blades and Sir Frederick Sykes, are regarded as safe Conservative seats, while Halifax, which Mr. Whitney vacates, has been Liberal since 1918. The Holborn contest presents an unusual feature in that a Chinese is amongst the Opposition candidates. He is an ex-convict named Fung Saw from Hong Kong, who represents the left wing of Socialism.

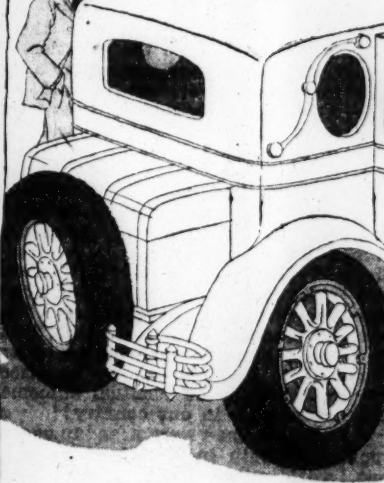
The interest in the election to the peerage recalls the industrial statesman's part in the Palestine reconstruction since 1920. Although officially unaffiliated with the Zionist movement, Sir Alfred has been a constant friend and helper of Dr. Weismann partly due to his influence with leading American Jews like Lewis Marshall and Felix M. Warburg, now meeting in London to create a Jewish agency for the purpose of extending and intensifying the Zionist efforts.

The course in aeronautical engineering was established in 1914 with Captain (then Lieutenant) Hunsaker as instructor. During and since the war much of the research which has resulted in improved stability of airplanes has been done in the wind tunnels here constructed by Lieutenant Hunsaker and Professor Warner.

In the Guggenheim building of three stories an unusually deep basement will accommodate two wind tunnels, one 7½ feet in diameter and another five feet in diameter, with a possible wind velocity of 100 miles an hour. A rigging laboratory and laboratories for the testing of materials and for study in meteorology and aviation are among the other features.

Announcement was made of the

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COST NO MORE TO BUY ~ MUCH LESS TO RUN

Youth of Germany
Issues an Appeal
Against Poison GasLaboratories of World Said
to Be Engaged in Chemical
Preparations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—A fervent appeal against poison gas warfare has been published by one of Hamburg's large youth organizations in consequence of the poison gas catastrophe which befell that city recently and which even awakened the population of this country like nothing else could have done to the danger of such warfare and acting most powerfully in favor of the radical outlawry of war. "We have all done too little, we have all been too inactive," this appeal complains. "We know that the laboratories of the entire world are trying out the possibilities of chemical warfare. What killed peacefully-living men, women and children in Hamburg today may destroy millions of similarly peacefully-living people tomorrow. Poison gas is a terrible menace and the sense of responsibility of all who believe in civilization and who have realized the energies of destruction stored in the chemical factories of Europe and America, capable of breaking forth at any moment must put them in chains."

Destruction of Stocks

"This appeal therefore demands the destruction of all stocks of poison gas, the cessation of all preparations for chemical warfare carried on in the laboratories of the world and the creation of an atmosphere which rejects poison gas warfare with disgust. We, the younger people, making this appeal, declare it is known very well that it depends on the attitude and wish of the nations of the world, whether disarmament is to remain on paper or become a reality. We do not believe that the militarists of the world have yet met with sufficient resistance from their people."

"What is needed is not the mere outlawry of war, but the solidarity of youth of all nations in support of the endeavor to prevent the past war from being surpassed by the cruelties of unleashed chemistry."

War's "Romantic Lie"

The Hamburg youth asks the entire nation to give up the romantic lie about war."

A similarly strong appeal against chemical warfare is made by General Berthold von Deimling, in a leading article to the Berliner Tagblatt. Military experts are demanding that the population be provided with the means of protection against poison gas, he writes, adding, but mankind does not exist for the sake of warfare. If the next war is supposed to be a poison gas war, he writes, then the conclusion to be drawn should be that the world is doomed."

TEACHERS SUMMER SCHOOL

Courses in methods of teaching English to adult immigrants will be given at Hyannis and North Adams Normal Schools this summer as usual, under the auspices of the State Department of Education. Two six weeks' courses will be given at each center, one for teachers the other for supervisors, beginning Monday, July 2.

Legislation Urged
for Protection of
British BarmaidsRural Dean of Canterbury
Seeks to Have Employment
Classed as 'Undesirable'

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The crusade in favor of legislation to protect 26,000 women and girl barmaids in England and Scotland has been accelerated by a stirring appeal by the Rev. C. F. Tonks, rural dean of Canterbury. Dean Tonks urges that the work of women in public houses be classified by the law as dangerous and undesirable, the same as is the case in cost miners and white lead factories, from which they are now excluded. As long ago as 1903, the National Union of Women Workers at the annual meeting, passed a resolution almost unanimously condemning the employment of barmaids, and the following year more than 60,000 people identified themselves with memorials to benches of justices in favor of their abolition, as a result of which 21 jurists expressed official disapproval of the employment of women as attendants in bars.

Dean Tonks reinforces his plea on behalf of barmaids by citing the protection of the law afforded women and girls in the liquor trade in New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern and Southern Ireland, Italy, and France, where none may be so employed, unless in their parents' establishments.

The legislation proposed by Dean Tonks provides: 1. That after Jan. 1 in the year following the passing of the bill no women or girls, not hitherto employed in the retail sale of liquor shall be engaged in such work. 2. That every woman so employed in that sale shall receive a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall permit the holder to continue in that occupation without limit of time. 3. That the bill shall not apply to the wife or daughters of the holder of licenses of the premises in which they work.

The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches is understood to be devising means for introducing the measure at the present session of Parliament.

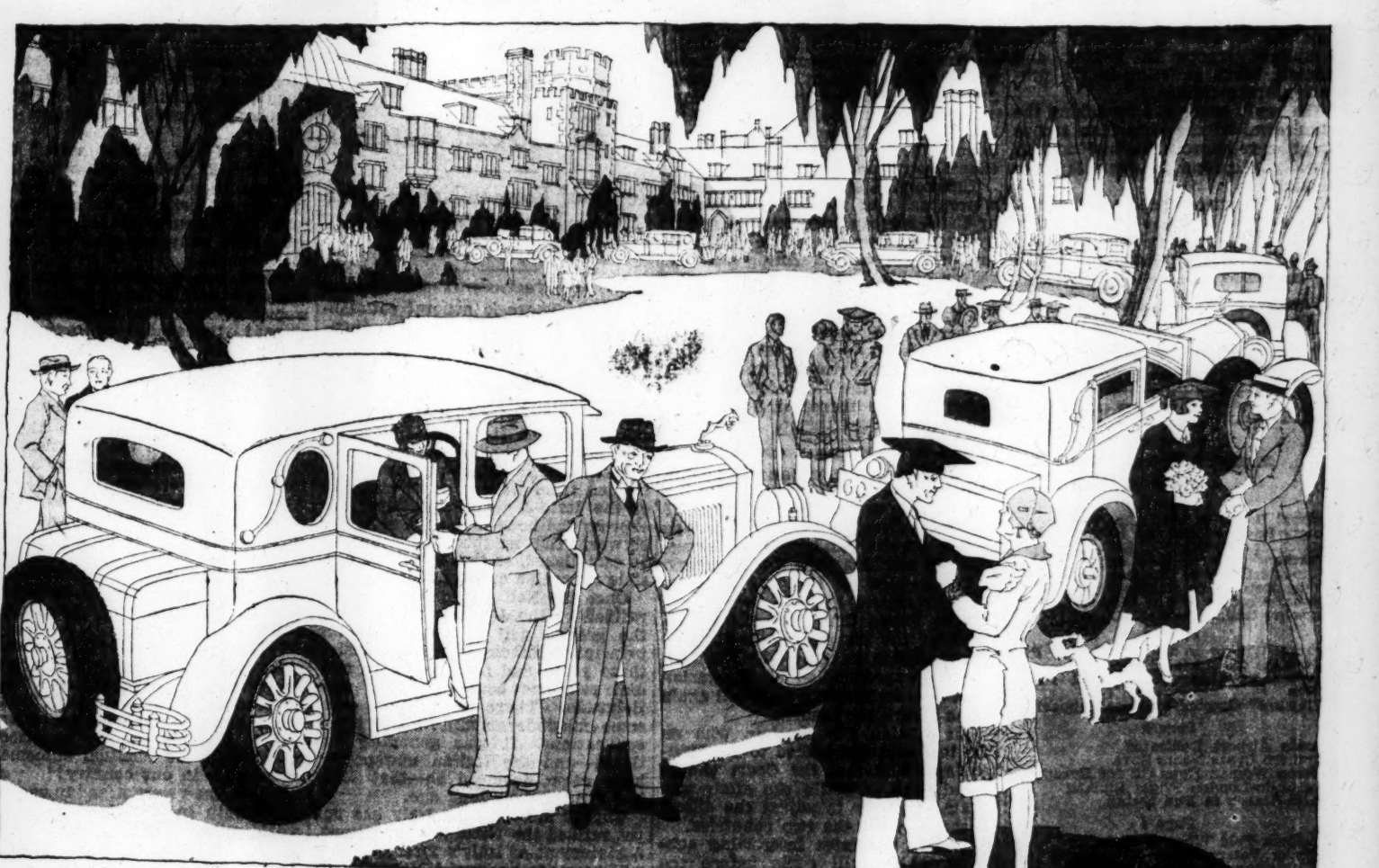
DENMARK UNEMPLOYMENT LIST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The decrease of unemployment in Denmark continues to be taken as an encouraging sign of a slow but steady improvement of the position of Danish industries generally. Compared with conditions at the corresponding period of the preceding year, the figures are satisfactory, the first week of May showing 47,700 unemployed, against some 18,000 more at the same time in 1927.

CAMPUS CROWDS RIDE ON TIRES BY

LEE of Conshohocken



With Commencement over, thousands of young hopefuls enter the business world. They'll do things we can't. They'll think of things we don't. They'll ask questions we dare not.

Young America wants to know the why and wherefore of prices and values. Would that all automobile owners were more like them.

Conscientious tire makers like LEE of Conshohocken crave the spotlight of test and analysis, knowing that truth hurts only the untruthful.

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If there were better materials, we would buy them, if new processes would add to a tire's life, we would use them.

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TOLEDO AIRPORT IS DEDICATED BEFORE 50,000

First Flight of Air Mail on
Transcontinental Line
Is a Feature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOLEDO, O.—Toledo's new transcontinental airport, seven miles south of the city on a 515-acre tract of tableland, was dedicated Sunday in the presence of government, army and commercial aviation figures and 50,000 citizens of Toledo and surrounding Ohio towns.

The feature of the opening of the new airport was the first flight of air mail from Toledo on the regular transcontinental line and opening up of 90 miles of new government airways to Detroit.

Pilot Leo McGinn landed with the first air mail received at the port at 5:20 a. m. His ship was christened Miss Toledo by Miss Nan Betty Jackson, daughter of Mayor William T. Jackson. And after a stop of 20 minutes in which sacks of mail and air express were loaded into the plane, it was off for Chicago.

Army Plane Maneuver
A group of pursuit planes from Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., furnished thrills for the ceremonies.

Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc.; William B. Stout, head of the Stout Air Services, Detroit; and Harry H. Blee, chief of the airport section of the Department of Commerce, who substituted for William P. MacCracken Jr., characterized the new Toledo airport as the equal of any in the Nation.

At the ceremonies the Transcontinental Airport of Toledo, Inc., formed through the Toledo Chamber of Commerce and financed by nearly 7,000 citizens, delivered to Mayor Jackson a two-year option to take over the airport at cost plus carrying charges. The investment has been under \$300,000.

More Passenger Lines
Mr. Stout predicted the big future development of commercial aviation in the United States would be in the field of passenger carrying.

Colonel Henderson said the air mail was on a sound basis now and that probably within the present year passenger service would be established on the New York-Chicago lines.

More than 25 planes participated in the opening of the port and nearly 1,000 Toledoans took their first journey in the air in the two giant Ford motorized airplanes sent down by the Stout interests.

Brig. Gen. W. E. Gillmore of Wright Field, Dayton, assistant chief of the Air Corps, was present with two ships from his field.

**GERMAN STUDENTS
TAKE ADVANCE STEP
TOWARD TEMPERANCE**

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Another and not unimportant step toward prohibition, greatly affecting a certain class of German youth was taken here when the central organization of leading German students clubs decided that seniors no longer had the right to force freshmen to drink unlimited quantities of beer at student festivities.

To those acquainted with the traditions of German students corps, and who know that the latter furnish a considerable proportion of the nation's leading men, this decision is an unheard of revolution of their customs.

Naturally it does not mean a cessation of all consumption of alcohol, but it does mean a shaking of the time-honored German students' viewpoint, that "a student is worth as much as he can drink" which one liberal newspaper here openly describes as a "reminder of the antiquated tradition of barbaric times."

**BONUSES ON BUILDING
LOANS CALLED ROBBERY**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Demanding a bonus from prospective building and loan association borrowers is "purely highway robbery" and should be stopped, Cyril de Wyrall, of Ridgefield Park, N. J., president of the New Jersey League of Building and Loan Associations, told the twenty-fourth annual convention of that organization just held there.

Mr. de Wyrall also urged higher salaries be paid state examiners of building and loan associations, to

attract men of maximum calibre to such posts, insuring better protection to citizens of the State.

Only 5 per cent of the prosperous industrial workers of the country own their own homes, and there should be both local and national advertising to induce such home owning through building and loan associations, said Fenton B. Turck Jr., of New York City.

**Pacific Fliers
Near Fiji Islands
in Record Flight**

**Southern Cross Roaring Its
Way Over Pacific
From Hawaii**

HONOLULU (AP)—The giant monoplane, Southern Cross, soaring over the vast Pacific, was 800 miles from Suva, Fiji, its second stop en route to Australia, at 11:30 a. m., eastern daylight time, Monday. It was encountered bad weather.

HONOLULU (AP)—Speeding southward over the Polynesian Seas, south of the Equator, the giant monoplane Southern Cross Monday was making "nice progress" in its flight from the Barking Sands of the Hawaiian Islands to Suva, in the Fiji Island group in the South Pacific, en route to Sydney, Australia.

At regular intervals throughout long hours of the night the plane's radio broadcast its position, showing a steady speed of about 90 nautical miles an hour.

If this speed was maintained, the plane would reach its objective about 12 midnight, eastern daylight saving time, Monday, and the four birdmen aboard will have completed the longest all-water flight in history, 3135 miles.

Flight to Take 36 Hours
The big monoplane hopped off from the Barking Sands at 5:20 a. m., Sunday, 11:50 a. m., eastern daylight time, and it was estimated that the second leg of the flight would require 36 hours. The first leg from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, a distance of 2,400 miles, was made in 27 hours and 28 minutes. The entire distance to Sydney is approximately 7,800 miles.

Radio dispatches picked up at San Francisco and Honolulu vividly described the second leg of the flight, and told of the dangers. First there were ominous dark clouds, a little rain and then a sputtering motor caused the navigators temporarily to slacken speed. This difficulty apparently disappeared as the plane roared its way through the night with a full moon furnishing the only light.

Reception Planned
Confident that Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, skipper of the Southern Cross, and Charles Ulm, who is alternating at the controls, Navigator Harry M. Lyon and Radio Operator James Warren, who comprise the crew, will reach Suva, Hon. Harry Marks, Mayor of the little town on the coral dot in the Pacific, announced the birdmen were to be his guests during their sojourn on his island.

Only two small coral island groups dot the Pacific between the Hawaiian Islands and Suva. Fanning Island, 1,200 miles distant from the Barking Sands take-off, was passed early in the night.

**FRENCH AVIATORS
HOP OFF FOR INDIA**

PARIS (AP)—Captain Arrachart and Major Rignot, French Army distance airmen, hoped off from Le Bourget airdrome, in an attempt to lower the distance flight record of 3,511 miles set by Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine.

They headed for Calcutta, India, about 4,800 miles distant. They are using a Breguet plane similar to that used by Dieudonné Costé and Joseph Lebrun in their flight around the world.

BOWLES TO RETIRE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Henry F. Bowles, representative in Congress from the Second District, has announced his decision to retire from political life at the expiration of his present term. Pressure of private business was given as the reason.

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TRANSPORT COMPANY**

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385 Fourth Ave.

She Has the Lindbergh Look



AMELIA EARHART
Boston Social Worker, Who Surprised Her Friends by Hopping Off From
Boston Harbor for Europe in Tri-Motored Fokker Plane Piloted by
Wilmer Stultz.

Boston Woman Flies Into Dawn on Surprise Transatlantic Trip

Miss Amelia Earhart on Board Tri-Motored Fokker
Piloted by Wilmer Stultz, With Lou Gordon as
Radio Man—Equipped With Pontoon

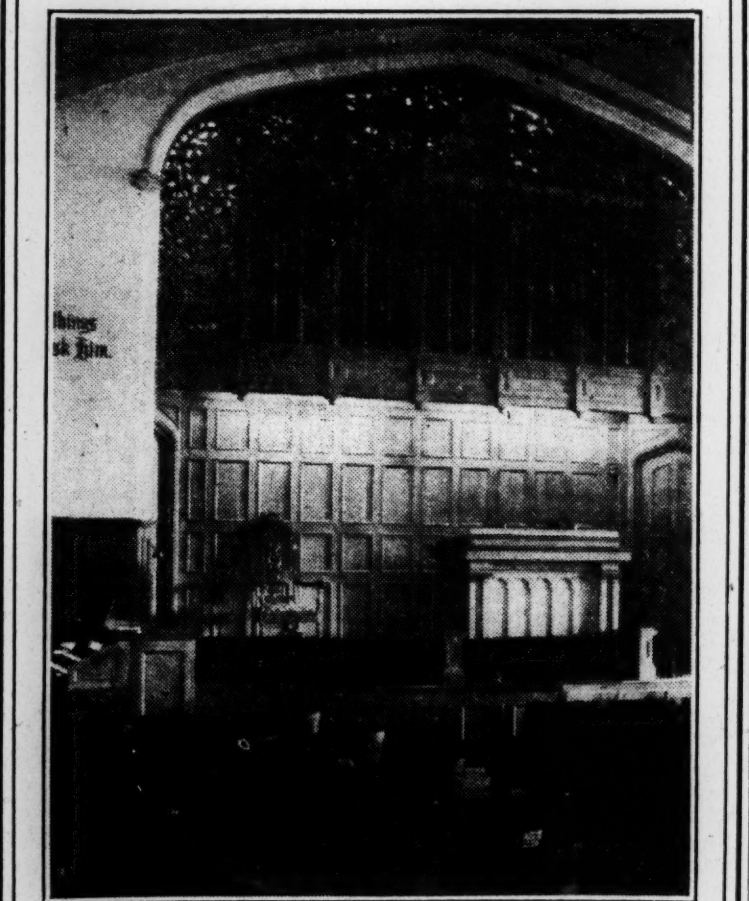
They were three who flew away from Boston on Sunday into the heart of the sun, unheralded in the rose-gold and mauve of early dawn, for a flight to London.

Miss Amelia Earhart, slim, dejected, experienced with 10 years of flying, a social worker now at Denison House in Boston. Her pilot, Wilmer Stultz, once pilot of Mrs. Grayson's plane. And Lou Gordon, known about New England as "the voice from the air" for his activities as aerial advertising expert.

Only tall trees stood sentinel on the opposite Wood Island shore as a tug put out from the deserted airport a little after 3 a. m. to put the fliers aboard their plane Friendship, anchored 100 yards off Jeffrey's Point clubhouse. A tri-motored Fokker monoplane it is, which but lately belonged to Commander Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition equipment. The noses of its three engines were tarpaunled, it was fueled and ready as its pontoons kept slow rhythm with the tide.

Kept the Secret Well
A ship with pontoons, Commander Byrd says, holds the secret of the next step in transatlantic flying. Aboard, the fliers pulled off engine tarpaunls, stowed three suit cases.

Thrice the ship, complaining of



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installation in a beautiful church

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the heavy load, roared, lurched and refused to take the air.
"Flat air," some said it was.
The mounting sun took up wedges of light from her orange sides. A substitute pilot, "Slim" Gauer, taken on almost at the last, was dropped off at the last to lighten the load. Then the Fokker took courage, finally skimmed the little waves at 50 miles an hour, gathered speed and with sudden valiance, roared upward. The three were away into the dawn. Friendship they had named her, hoping she would knit Europe and the United States in new bonds, and Halifax would be her next stopping place.

Looks Like Lindbergh
They are saying that Miss Earhart looks like Colonel Lindbergh. That is not newspaper talk. At Denison House it has come to be almost a platitude, and, as such, practically forgotten, long ago. Along with that, Miss Earhart's fellow workers took for granted, and half forgot, that she had been flying in 1918. It was in 1920 that she climbed in a plane 14,000 feet, the altitude record for women; until two years ago the record had been neither broken nor matched by a woman.

Women have asked their friends and associates to keep secrets before now, Miss Earhart succeeded in getting them to do so. She is a silent, busy girl, dependable for quiet, good humor, but intensely reticent and evidently of the type that invites the keeping of confidence. Her family have taken her flying as a matter of course, too. Occasionally the neighbors looked from their windows and remarked, "There is Amelia," as a plane winged low over chimney pots, but they never thought of her as a stunt flier.

Mr. Putnam saw the hop-off from the tug. Commander Byrd did not, but he said in New York he felt the three had prepared well, and he was willing to let the plane go to them. For his own part his expedition can do better now with the money it represents than with the plane itself.

Thirty years ago Miss Earhart was born in a Kansas which did not dream of transatlantic travel by airplane. She grew up to take degrees from Columbia and the University of Southern California, and to do graduate work at Harvard. She works with Chinese and Syrian children, teaching them English and citizenship.

The Friendship carries a radio set capable of carrying between 800 and 1,000 miles and Gordon, an expert radio operator, can receive as well as send on it. The tanks hold 900 gallons of gasoline when the plane took off. The forced landing at Halifax was on account of fog. A second time the plane made a forced landing. The third it was riding the waters of the eastern passage waiting for a chance to take off for Trepassey whence the flight will have Ireland for its immediate objective.

Commander Byrd knew the purpose of the plane's purchase from him, he can be very close-mouthed. In New York George Palmer Putnam, the publisher went about details for the Mechanical Science Corporation, which he heads and which, sponsoring the flight, is interested in advancing natural scientific experiment in air transportation over large bodies of water. He spoke only to those who must be spoken to, who knew the value of silence.

Miss Earhart had four friends at Denison House who knew at the last; not, however, until little more than a brace of hours before the start. They kept silence, too, agreeing among themselves only to go to the airport, and put out in a bobbing rowboat as the start neared, to say hail and fare thee well.

Boston-to-London Monoplane Lands at Trepassey, N. F.

First Stop Made at Halifax by
Machine Which Aims to
Cross Atlantic

TREPASSEY, N. F. (AP)—The plane Friendship, groomed for a transatlantic flight, has landed here. It left Halifax, where its flight from Boston was interrupted by fog yesterday, at 8:36 a. m., eastern daylight time.

Wilmer Stultz, who was pilot for Mr. Frances Wilson Grayson on her first attempt to fly the Atlantic, last year, is pilot of the plane. The copilot is Miss Amelia Earhart, amateur aviatrix and director of Denison House, Boston's oldest settlement center. Louis Gordon of Texas is flight mechanic.

The flight is the first attempted by a plane equipped for landing on water, and is expected to prove the practicability of airplane service to Europe.

"It is understood the backers of this enterprise are interested primarily in scientific experimentation in air transportation over water," said a statement from Mr. Putnam.

"For the first time in transoceanic flying, a trimotored ship is equipped with pontoons, making it possible to land anywhere in water. It is this type of equipment that Commander Byrd has favored from the first as the inevitable development for long-distance commercial flying over water."

Commander Byrd also issued a statement at New York, in which he said: "I believe that the flight of the three-engine plane that will fly with one engine dead, which is equipped with floats for landing in water, is the next step in transatlantic flying and is a sensible pioneering effort. I wish the pilot and crew every success, and have confidence in the courage and ability of the personnel."

**AIR LINE INCREASES
CAPITAL BY MILLION**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The National Air Transport Company has just announced an increase in its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in

order to provide for establishment of passenger service on its New York to Chicago air mail route.
The company, according to the announcement, expects to purchase special air liners for passenger use. The additional funds will also be used for the purchase of 50,000 shares of stock in the recently organized Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., which will establish 48-hour air-rail passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

**Italia Search
in Full Swing**

**Parties Continue Efforts to
Find Dirigible—Polar
Surveys Planned**

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—Search for the missing dirigible Italia, unheard from since May 25, is in full swing after a week of extensive preparation.

The ice cutter Braganza is plowing through the waters off northern Spitzbergen with search parties of Italian Alpinists ready to disembark at strategic points to seek the crew of the Italia.

The sealer Hobby has arrived at Kings Bay carrying Lieut. Lutetow Holm, Norwegian flier and a naval monoplane from which he will survey the polar sea off Spitzbergen.

The Braganza, en route to Reindeer Land, put a search party ashore at Cape Verlegen Hoek, which is midway between Moffen Island and the straits of Hinlopen. The party made a rapid survey of the peninsula and the journey was then continued.

The ice in the straits of Hinlopen was found broken up and this will permit the Braganza to reach the coast of Northeast Land.

Various hunters along the northern border of Spitzbergen were questioned and said they had seen no trace of the missing airship or its crew, but expressed the opinion that they may be found on Northeast Land.

MISS EARHART IS HONORED
Miss Amelia Earhart, who hopped off from Boston on the first leg of a transatlantic flight, was nominated vice-president of the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association, it was announced by Bernard Wiseman, secretary of the organization. Miss Earhart has been an active member of the association for more than a year.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES TOUR
CONSTANTINOPLE—The Afghan sovereigns escorted by the Russian fleet have left for Batum. In a statement to the press the King expressed satisfaction at his visit, and after enlisting Mustafa Kemal said that Turkey's example was the only one to be followed.

METEOROLOGICAL FLYING REPORTS FOR CALIFORNIA

Guggenheim Fund Backing
Weather Service Experiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—One of the most comprehensive meteorological reporting services ever developed in the United States will be established on the Los Angeles-San Francisco air way, according to an announcement just made by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

The Department of Commerce, the United States Weather Bureau and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company will co-operate in the service, the announcement says. The Guggenheim fund, it was added, will bear the major portion of the expense for the year ending June 30, 1929.

"The route between Los Angeles and San Francisco was selected for this demonstration chiefly due to the fact that regular passenger service is maintained over it by three air transport companies, as well as air mail service, and both the arm; and the weather will carry on extensive air operations at various places along or near the route," the announcement says.

"The service is not confined to these regular operations, however, but is available to every aviator flying over the area between the two cities."

"Twenty-two observation stations are to report to the two terminals at Los Angeles and San Francisco constituting a network of observation points stretching from the Pacific to the Sierras along the entire route."

**Mount Wilson One of 12
Meteorological Stations**
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PASADENA, Calif.—Mt. Wilson near here, has been selected as one of 12 weather observation stations chosen by the United States Department of Agriculture in the interest of aviation.

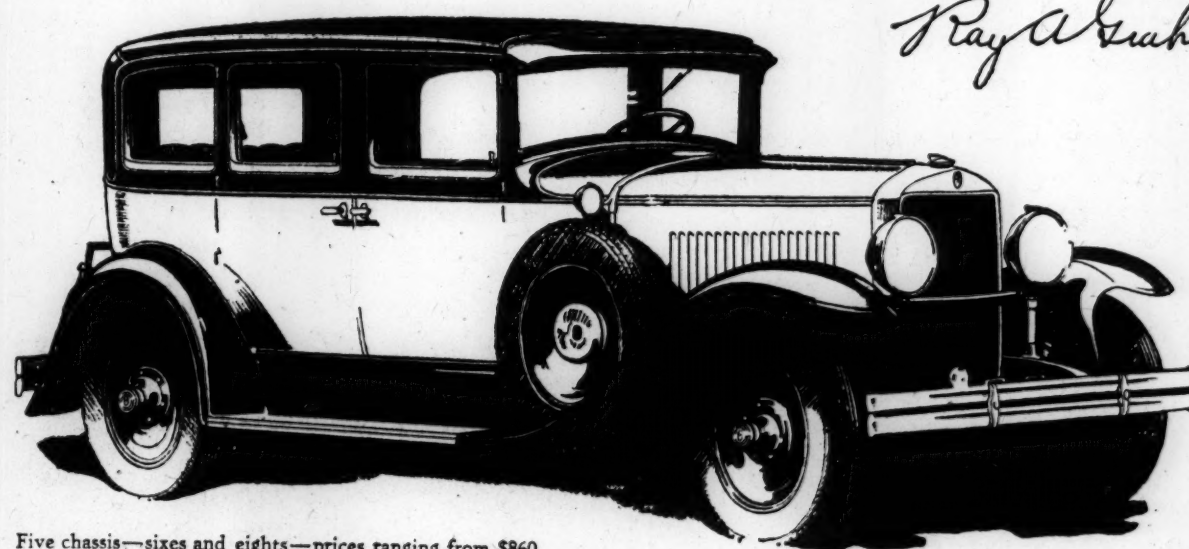
A chain of stations is being established on the Pacific coast, according to announcements issued by Delbert Little, meteorologist in charge of the San Francisco office of the Department of Agriculture. The state localities selected are Mt. Wilson, San Diego, Oceanside, Saugus, Lebec, Sandberg, Grapevine, Bakersfield, Visalia, Livermore and Oakland. Ultimately, it is expected that the chain will be developed on the coast as far as Seattle.

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Five chassis—sixes and eights—prices ranging from \$860 to \$2485. Car illustrated is Model 629, five-passenger Sedan, with 4-speed transmission, (standard gear shift), \$1985. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MORE STATIONS FACE REJECTION BY RADIO BOARD

Larger Power Temporarily
Given to Station Near
Summer White House

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission plans more wholesale readjustments of radio stations in the process of housecleaning the ether. In one drastic order it notified 152 stations simultaneously that their licenses would be canceled. It is now learned that even at the protest meeting called here July 9 to hear pleas of the 152 stations new and equally sweeping plans for further reductions and readjustment will be under way.

Orestes H. Caldwell, commissioner of the Eastern Zone, states the cancellation of 152 stations marks merely the first step in the commission's program. The plan is to have the Congressional equalization order in substantial effect for good reception weather, this fall.

Eliminating 150 stations, or twice as many, Mr. Caldwell says, will not end existing interference. It will clear certain poor channels but the large empty spaces must be filled by transfer to other stations. The commission plans to clear the way for popular stations on good channels.

Situation Presents Difficulty
The mechanics of the present situation, as explained by members of the commission, presents the following difficulty: There are 89 wavelengths. They will not carry more than 350 night stations, operating simultaneously. There are approximately 40 important stations ranging from 5000 watts up, and these will receive exclusive bands.

Another 45 channels are assigned to the 500-watt class, with two or three stations occupying the same channels in different parts of the country. This makes 85 channels out of a possible 89; the foregoing being occupied by 150 full-time stations. That leaves four channels, and in these four can be unloaded as many as 150 to 200 small stations, not using more than 100 watts power, and accordingly not interfering with one another on the same wave.

Lie Overlaid Hotel
This, according to the commission, means that there are only about 150 night time positions available and if more licenses are granted then those that are rendering the second class programs must divide time. Mr. Caldwell makes the analogy of a hotel with 89 rooms and 350 beds. If the waiting list now applying at the hotel is to be accommodated, the only method possible is for some of the stations to sleep in alternate shifts.

The commission has temporarily increased the power of Station WEEB at Superior, Wis., from 250 to 1000 watts in order that President Coolidge shall have good radio reception at his summer home. The change is in effect for evening broadcasting during the summer months. It is probable that President Coolidge will listen to the progress of the political campaign through the medium of this station.

Federal Board Sought as Aid to Labor Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

each industry decide for itself what it deems desirable in that industry, applying all the well-established principles of the common law, so long as a contract is not against public policy nor the result of fraud or duress it shall be valid in law."

The proposed federal industrial council would comprise 12 commissioners. Two would be lawyers and members of the American Bar Association; two representative business men and members of the United States Chamber of Commerce; two members of the National Association of Manufacturers; two members of the American Federation of Labor; two farmer members of an established farmers' organization, and the others the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor.

The council would be authorized to "consider such conditions affecting industry as in their opinion, cause strikes, lockouts, or controversy between management and labor, or between those furnishing capital and labor."

It would also make public from time to time its findings in relation to occasions for strikes, lockouts, etc., and recommend remedies for interruptions of industries which could be adopted voluntarily by the parties interested. Its conclusions would be

merely advisory and recommendations, having no power to make any decision or award.

The report reaffirms the committee's view, stated in 1927, that further legislation to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is necessary, declaring that at present the only contact between general business and the Government is through the Department of Justice and this deals with past, not future, transactions.

LOCAL MUSIC

The Sunday Pops

A large and enthusiastic audience heard the symphonic program given at Pop concert last evening, when Alfredo Casella led the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through a program of music by Mozart, Bach and Wagner. The suave melodiousness of the E-flat Symphony unfolded Mozartian clarity and grace. Julius Theodorowicz and Robert Gundersen brought technical dexterity and felicitous warmth of tone to the solo violins of the Bach Concerto in D minor for two violins and string orchestra. The array of excerpts from Wagner's operas, including the "Tannhäuser" Bacchanale, the Prelude to Act 3 of "Lohengrin," the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan," and the Ride of the Valkyries as well as the Magic Fire Music from "The Valkyrie," evoked brilliant and brilliant vigor from the players and responsive applause from the listeners.

35 NEW MISSIONARIES DEDICATE CAREERS

Thirty-five young men and women, completing the course of final instruction given by the American Board of Foreign Missions, dedicated their careers to Christian missionary service in the Orient and Africa at exercises held in Park Street Congregational Church, Boston. A number of the graduates are sons or daughters of missionary parents, and others have lived as minors at missionary posts. Among the former was Dana Thurston Warren, a Yale graduate, returning to Japan.

A flag presentation ceremony was one event of the exercises, Congregational churches of Greater Boston presenting a United States flag to each graduate except that to Miss Elsa Feichtinger, a native of Austria and graduate of Wellesley College, who is going to teach in Syria, a flag of the Austrian Republic was given.

PRESIDENT MAY OPEN LOWELL FLYING FIELD

LOWELL, Mass.—Mrs. Edith N. Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has invited President Coolidge to open the Lowell flying field by pressing a button when the air meet takes place in this city on June 21, 22, and 23. Mrs. Rogers will confer with the heads of the Government air departments to procure complete co-operation and to insure the presence of army, navy, and commerce department planes and distinguished flyers.

Mrs. Rogers, who has offered two prizes for the meet, a silver cup and \$500 in money, will address the representatives of 267 New England newspapers who will visit Lowell for a formal inspection of the flying field.

LINDBERGH OBSERVES FLIGHT ANNIVERSARY

PARIS (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, on the anniversary of his arrival in Paris, wrote a letter to the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, in Paris, his host on his historic arrival in the French capital. The letter, which was dated New York, May 21, read as follows: "Dear Ambassador: It is a year ago tonight that I landed in Paris among a people who are now to me second only to my own. I wish that I might be spending this evening again in your embassy and among friends in France. Paris does not seem 3600 miles away and some day it will be less than 33 hours from our shores. I cannot be with you tonight, but my thoughts are of Paris and France. As ever, Charles A. Lindbergh."

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Summer Sale
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All Linen Huck
Towels, dozen \$6.00
7-pc. Linen Damask
Lunch sets \$3.95
—and many, many other inviting items.

Envoys Selected by Women Voters for Conventions

Delegations Will Go to Kansas
City and Houston to
Present Planks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The National League of Women Voters will send special delegations, the members of which are affiliated with the major parties, to the Kansas City and Houston national conventions. They will direct efforts to have league planks dealing with international cooperation, public welfare in government, efficiency in government, living costs, and the legal status of women incorporated in the platforms of both parties.

The Republican convention delegation will include Mrs. James W. Morrison of Chicago, Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, and Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith of Farmington, Conn. Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Gellhorn are former vice-presidents of the national league, and Mrs. Smith is a director.

The delegation to the Democratic convention will consist of Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of St. Louis, Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston. Mrs. Anderson is second vice-president of the league, Miss Clark a former vice-president, and Mrs. Brown, former chairman of the National Child Welfare Commission.

Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, president, will attend both conventions in her official capacity and will be, ex-officio, a member of each delegation.

Official league headquarters will be established in each city. Members of the Kansas City League of Women Voters will act as hostesses in the Republican convention headquarters, while Houston League members will assist in the Democratic convention headquarters.

Ancients Are Told What Makes City

Men, Not Houses, Says Visiting
Chaplain at Artillery
Company's Field Day

Not houses and business blocks and civic activities make a city, the Rev. Oscar Maurer, chaplain of Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, Conn., told members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at their two hundred and nineteenth anniversary service at Old South Church, Boston, but the character of the men and women who compose its population.

The Ancient and Honorables, with their guests, which included Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, of Washington; Brig. Gen. W. E. Horton, a Canadian delegation, led by Col. W. B. Anderson, commanding officer of the Seventh Military District of Canada, Col. George Keefe, Maj. L. McC.

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Williamstown Lecturer



MME. HALIDE EDIB HANUM

Ritchie and Lieut. G. W. Hudson, assembled at Faneuil Hall, Boston, where luncheon was served.

Following the luncheon the whole company paraded to the State House, where they were received by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, before continuing to the Old South Church for the services.

Dr. Maurer said that rather than being a rendezvous for human planning, a city should be a center of creative work, of mutual co-operative effort, a fellowship wherein sympathy might be expressed.

After the services at the church the company marched to the Common, where a drum-head election was held and the ceremony of commissioning the newly elected officers was performed by Mr. Fuller.

PREMIER OF ONTARIO ON EDUCATIONAL VISIT

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Emigration and education are the chief subjects on which G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, who has just arrived in London for two months' sojourn, seeks official information. Ontario, he says, finds at present that two of her most fruitful fields for securing settlers of the right sort are Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Ferguson will consider the advisability of establishing a special office for Ontario in Belfast. As Minister of Education, he is anxious more particularly to study the educational system of some of the smaller northern countries of the continent, where to general education is added special instruction in agriculture.

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WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE TO STRESS PACIFIC

Caribbean Area Also Prominent on Program for
Politics Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—In view of the favorable reaction by other nations to the Kellogg proposal for a multilateral treaty renouncing war, problems relating to the United States' foreign policy will occupy a prominent place at the eighth annual session of the Institute of Politics, according to announcement just made by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the Institute.

The Institute will be held from Aug. 2 to 30, and the public lectures and special addresses will be open to the general public.

One-half of the program will be devoted to problems of the Pacific and Caribbean areas, the announcement said, and the remainder will be divided between problems of American agricultural surplus and relief, international trade and investments in foreign countries.

Turkish Woman to Lecture

For the first time in its history, the institute includes a woman in its group of lecturers and conference leaders. She is Mme. Halide Edib Hanum, formerly a leader in the Turkish Nationalist movement, who will lecture on "Modern Turkey and Its Problems." Mme. Hanum's appointment was said to be in recognition of the increasing importance of the position occupied by women in forming public opinion in international affairs.

Mme. Hanum organized the Turkish Ministry of Education under Mustapha Kemal Pasha and is well known as a feminist, author and social reformer.

Other widely known Europeans who will attend the forthcoming session of the institute will be Louis Piegar, Socialist and labor union leader in the Belgian parliament; Dr. Otto Hoetzsch of Berlin, a member of the Reichstag since 1920 and an outstanding Nationalist and authority on Russian economic, political and social questions; and Graham Wallas, professor emeritus of economics at London University and well known as a lecturer and author.

Among outstanding Americans who will take part in the conference

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BOSTON

Week-End Visits to Resorts by Air, Business Men's Plan

Many Tourists to Northern Wisconsin Lakes Region
Expected to Use Planes—Milwaukee Aircraft
Company Looks for Busy Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Vacations by air are to be in style in Wisconsin this summer.

According to Siling O. Weeks, president of an aircraft corporation here, between 40 and 50 Milwaukeeans have requested transportation by plane to their summer homes on northern Wisconsin lakes. Many inquiries regarding air passenger service are being received.

Most of the air tourists plan to spend several weeks in the north woods country, but a number of business men have shown an interest in possible week-end trips by plane, leaving their offices Saturday afternoon and returning from resorts several hundred miles distant in time to resume business operations Monday morning.

Passenger service by plane will be established by his firm between Milwaukee and most of the principal resort towns in northern Wisconsin, beginning the last week in May, Mr. Weeks said. In addition to a fleet of ordinary planes, several seaplanes will be used, he said. A plan is also being considered whereby planes may be rented to pilots who wish to take their friends or families for week-end trips to the northern lake country.

Mr. Weeks estimates that air tourists will have to pay from \$5 to 12½ cents a mile for their transportation, which he pointed out is a nominal cost considering the time saved by flying.

Milwaukee folks are not the only ones interested in air vacations. In several of the smaller cities of the state, passenger planes are booking patrons for summer trips and a number of the northern lake resorts have had word from tourists in other states indicating that they are planning to fly to Wisconsin this summer.

WILL PUBLISH HUGHES BOOK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation to the recent Pan-American Congress, will be the author of a book to be published by the Princeton University Press soon. It has just been announced here.

NATIONAL CRIME BOARD PROTESTS INSANITY PLEAS

Obstructs Justice, Says Report, and Should Be No Part of Trial

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—In a special report dealing with mental responsibility in criminal cases, a special committee of the National Crime Commission declares it is "utterly absurd" to intrust the difficult determination of the sanity of an accused person to an ordinary jury trial and makes recommendations for changes in procedure in cases where pleas of insanity are made by such persons. The Massachusetts law is cited as a model.

Newton D. Baker, chairman of the commission, in making public the special committee's report, said it was "particularly timely in view of the general attention attracted to the weakness of American criminal practice as regards the plea of insanity."

"It is the general belief," Mr. Baker said, "that the plea of insanity is brought forward for the defendant as a way of escaping from a just sentence more often than it is advanced in good faith as the correct explanation for the acts of the accused."

"No matter how heinous the crime may have been, no matter how clear and direct the evidence connecting the accused with the crime, under our present system of letting the jury determine the mental condition of the prisoner, there is always the chance that 12 laymen, unable to distinguish for themselves between the conflicting statements of experts hired by both sides, or perhaps moved by an eloquent plea for their sympathy against their better judgment, will decide to bring in a verdict of irresponsibility as a way out of condemning the accused to a long penal sentence or even to the electric chair."

Disposed of Before Trial
The committee states its belief, after over a year's investigation, and with the assistance and advice of eminent authorities, that instead of being the main issue in the conduct of a trial, the question of mental responsibility should be disposed of before the trial.

"The insanity plea is now used when all other legal means of saving the prisoner from the legal consequences of his act are exhausted," says the report, "and it is highly likely that under a more intelligent trial procedure it will be only a secondary issue in the majority of cases."

"The experience of Massachusetts, which has adopted a new and much wiser course in the handling of capital cases than any other State, would seem to bear this out. Dr. Vernon Briggs, who sponsored the legislation making the reform of court procedure in such cases possible, reports that since the law providing for the mental examination of persons accused of a capital offense and those indicted for a felony more than once was passed in 1921, there has been an average of less than one case a year in which alienists have been employed by the defense in trials."

Stops Hiring of Alienists
"It has effectively stopped the discredited practice of mental experts taking employment on either side of a criminal case for large fees and has saved the state costly trials in a number of cases."

"If other states will follow the lead of Massachusetts and adopt its sensible system, we can go a long way toward mitigating the disgraceful situation confronting American justice."

Explaining briefly the requirements of the Massachusetts laws, the report says that whenever a person is indicted for a capital offense, or for any other offense more than once, or has been previously convicted of a felony, the defendant is examined by properly qualified state officers with a view to determining the existence or non-existence of mental responsibility.

The officer then files a report of his investigation with the clerk of the court in which the trial is to be held and the report is accessible to all sides and is admissible as evidence of the mental condition of the accused. The procedure in Colorado.

which is along similar lines, also is cited as desirable.

"When the legislatures of the different states meet next year," the report concludes, "it is the hope of the subcommittee of the National Crime Commission that the press and public unite on insisting upon the reform of the criminal codes of their respective states along the general lines already followed by the two commonwealths mentioned."

Bradford to Hold Anniversary Fete

Governor Trumbull and Other Notables to Attend Girls' Academy Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRADFORD, Mass.—The 125th anniversary of Bradford Academy will be observed on the four days of Commencement Week, opening next Friday with Class Day and closing on Monday with the graduation exercises.

The alumni number 3000 and more than 500 graduates, representing every state in the Union, have notified the Alumni Association that they will attend.

Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, whose daughter, Miss Jean Trumbull, graduates this year, has arranged to visit the academy next Saturday, coming by airplane and landing at the new aviation field on the old Kenosia Trotting Park. Mrs. Florence Trumbull graduated from the institution in 1923 and may attend the anniversary exercises with her father.

A play depicting important events in the early history of the academy when it was conducted as a school for boys and girls, from 1803 until 1837, will be a feature of the anniversary observance. The play will be presented Saturday afternoon on the campus.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president of the trustees, will give the historical address at the opening of the exercises Saturday morning. The Rev. John Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, will give the baccalaureate Sunday afternoon, and Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, will be the commencement speaker.

Yale Man Defines Points in Contest

Believes Honors Courses in Need of Intensification on Harvard System

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Results of the competitive English literature examination between Yale and Harvard show that the honors courses at Yale are not yet sufficiently intensive to set the honors man apart from men taking regular courses exclusively, according to the opinion of Stanton F. Kennedy, Yale senior of Omaha, Neb., who captured fourth position.

In a special contribution to the Yale Daily News he says that Yale should endeavor to stiffen her honors work.

"At Harvard, more emphasis is put upon a thorough comprehensive knowledge of one's main field, with other fields occupying an ancillary position," Mr. Kennedy writes. In discussing the tutorial system he says that it is chiefly used at Harvard.

"The Harvard system devotes two years to an intensive study of a selected field in the belief that the finest education is obtained by that man who, at the end of four years, has a detailed knowledge of one extensive field and a broad conception of its place in the whole range of study."

Yale does not favor concentration except for honors men, Mr. Kennedy asserts, and points out that the Yale student spends four years in studying progressively a large number of fields without definite emphasis on any.

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Large Size, per bottle \$2.75
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No home complete without SANIFLOR. A trial bottle will convince you. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied after week's trial. Circular upon request.

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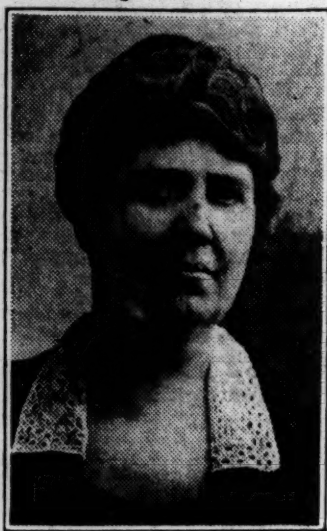
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Define Aims of Women's Clubs



MRS. WILLIAM R. ALVORD
Chairman of Federation Committee on American Citizenship



MRS. H. A. ATWOOD
Chairman of Federation Committee on Indian Welfare

Club Women Start on Campaign for High Vote at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

mental in the passage by Congress of a resolution calling for an investigation of the Federal Indian Bureau and questions affecting the American Indian and asked them to throw their support now to prevention of the imposition of "extraneous and unimportant" matters on Indian tribes without the consent of those whose property is thus mortgaged.

"More than \$40,000,000 of debt has been placed on Indian tribes in this way," the report stated, "and there is a general opinion which has been frequently voiced in Congress that millions of dollars of these expenditures have been for the benefit exclusively or mainly of white interests."

"It is urged that the federation declare itself against such a method of indirectly confiscating the property of Indian wards and that it call for the repeal of such illegitimate indebtedness as now exists."

Equality Before the Law

Law enforcement was stressed as one of women's chief obligations in "enforcing the law is of fundamental importance to the welfare of all citizens," said Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, candidate for the Democratic nomination of United States Senator from Texas.

"The Government of this country was founded and its permanent security rests on equality before the law as the right of every American citizen. There cannot be a government for the rich and one for the poor."

"There cannot be a favored class who escape the consequences of their acts; there cannot be a so-called class punished for offenses against the law, when others go free, without creating a corresponding contempt in the hearts of both the favored class that is permitted to

flout the law and the class that is chosen to be punished for exactly the same offense. Law is in essence an agreement between us all to abide by certain rules and regulations because in the main these rules and regulations make for better living conditions for all of us."

Support for Prohibition

Upon recommendation of the retiring president, Mrs. John D. Sherman, the convention voted to continue its support to the Eighteenth Amendment and to the proposed multilateral treaty renouncing war among the great powers, the Federal Children's Bureau, protection of maternity and infancy, and establishment of a federal department of education.

Two other proposals by Mrs. Sherman also were passed, to take legal action against publications making untrue statements about the federation and to expel disloyal clubs from the federation membership.

Sunday afternoon was given over to a religious service with music and speeches by past presidents on "Thy Word a Lamp Unto Our Feet" and addresses by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota and Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado.

Outing at "Dude Ranch"

During the day the press representatives and a few federation officials were guests at the "Let 'Er Go Gallagher Dude Ranch." The party motored from San Antonio and had lunches from a "chuck wagon" in a grove of live oak trees, with cowboy and Mexican music. There was an

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SPORTS

Annual Reports Are Read in the Mother Church

(Continued from Page 1)

Impelled the idea to rise to the zenith of demonstration, destroying sin, sickness, and death, and to be caught up into God to be found in his divine Principle.

Our God, divine Principle, is supreme and we must and shall progress in our humble, obedient, active reflection of Him. Thus shall the purifying waters of Truth and Love sweep away every vestige of material sense with all its lying testimony and reveal God's kingdom come on earth, "as it is in heaven."

It now gives me much pleasure to introduce the new president of The Mother Church.

Incoming President's Address

The incoming President then delivered the following address:

Dear Friends:

When our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, through her tireless fact that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures, page 468), and that Mind, and Spirit, and Principle are synonymous terms, she was enabled to establish her church on a spiritual foundation. Hence she has given the true concept of church which she defines as "part of the grade of the church, the Science and Health, thus: 'Church. The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle.'

When we gain this concept of Church, it is easy for us to understand why "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"; that is, why no human machinations or inventions can hinder its activities or progress. Its growth and expansion are simply the revelation to human consciousness of that which is already an established fact in divine Mind.

On page thirty-five of Science and Health our Leader has told us that "we can unite with this church only as we are new-born of Spirit, as we reach the Life which is Truth, and the Truth which is Life by bringing forth the fruits of Love—casting out error and healing the sick." This shows that we must be spiritually minded to grasp, or express that which is spiritual.

Our Christian Science churches are oases in the desert of mortal mind where those interested in Christian Science may gather to learn more of the Christian Science of "practical, operative, Christian Science" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 207, line 5) in human affairs.

To aid us in doing this our Leader has established The Mother Church to enfold and protect its every member according to the Rules and By-Laws of our Church Manual; also the Publishing Society, to publish and send out authorized literature to guide and encourage the students of Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy tells us on page ninety-five of Science and Health that "Lulled by stupefying illusions, the world is asleep in the grade of infancy dreaming away the hours." Also on page 570 "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—await the Christ. That is, the Christ who is Truth and waiting for rest and drink."

The function of our literature, very largely, is to awaken those who are lulled to sleep, and to prepare the thought of those "Millions of unprejudiced minds" for the right understanding of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings which will unfold to them that spiritual state of consciousness where they may gain a truer concept of the Christ. That concept which healed the sick and sinning and raised the dead over nineteen hundred years ago is doing the same thing today when it is clearly understood.

It is well for us all as working Christian Scientists to remember that Mrs. Eddy discovered the divine Principle and law of Jesus' teachings. She has made clear in her several books how to understand that divine Principle, and the way to utilize that divine law, thereby enabling us to ascend above the mists of material beliefs and to see God's creation of man as he really is.

It took Jesus thirty-three years to free himself from material bonds when he could say: "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

It took Enoch three hundred sixty-five years to reach that spiritual state where it is recorded of him that he "walked with God; and he was not; for God took him."

Here are two evidences of the fact that it is possible to ascend above all materiality. In one case it took thirty-three years, and in the other took three hundred sixty-five years. The question is, how long is it going to take us? Each must somehow make this demonstration! Therefore, let us make a fresh start today and be more consecrated to God, more earnest in the study of our textbooks, and our Lessons—Sermons, and Principle.

Let us to our organization, which is helping not only its members, but all mankind, to break the bonds of materiality and to gain that sense of freedom which is man's divine inheritance.

It should be not only our duty but our pleasure to support all those in authority in their righteous endeavors, knowing that it is their motive to manage the different departments of our organization and our publications that they may accomplish all that was designed for them by our Leader.

If we never let indolence, strife, selfish or mean ambition separate us from our church and its activities, we shall never cease to be loyal to our Leader; we shall never have our vision darkened; nor shall we be separated from the divine Principle which charts the true road to holiness—heaven. Thus shall we become worthy members of the Church Triumphant.

Treasurer's Report

Edward L. Ripley, treasurer of the church, read the following report:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Treasurer's Report for Year Ending April 30, 1928.

The Mother Church General Fund: Balance on hand April 30, 1927, \$225,726.07; receipts during year ended April 30, 1928, \$1,655,945.25; expenditures, \$1,756,707.71; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$164,963.61.

Trust Funds: Balance on hand April 30, 1927, \$554,461.62; receipts

during year ended April 30, 1928, \$793,857.78; expenditures, \$728,825.71; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$65,032.97.

Expenditures during the year included advances as follows: To The Christian Science Benevolent Association, \$200,000; The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, \$231,000; the Shawmut Realty Trust—formerly the Shawmut Real Estate Trust—\$490,000; flood relief in the Mississippi Valley, \$150,000.

The indebtedness of The Mother Church at the close of the year consisted of the following items: For property acquired in the vicinity of The Mother Church, \$2,705,000. For land purchased for the Sanatorium, \$141,000. For the Christian Science Benevolent Association for the Pacific Coast, \$141,000. Total indebtedness, \$2,846,000.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

The Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association submit the following report:

Current Fund: Balance on hand April 30, 1927, \$8,689.34; receipts during year ended April 30, 1928, \$618,183.70; expenditures, \$616,911.78; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$9,961.26.

Trust Funds (formerly reported as Permanent Funds): Balance on hand April 30, 1927, \$102,474.04; receipts during year ended April 30, 1928, \$3,586.92; expenditures, \$3,631.19; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$99,739.77.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

The Trustees of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home submit the following report:

Current Fund: Balance on hand April 30, 1927, \$14,012.23; receipts during year ended April 30, 1928, \$762,455.33; expenditures, \$744,329.96; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$32,537.60.

Trust Funds: Receipts during year ended April 30, 1928, \$125,219.50; expenditures, \$1,537.87; balance on hand April 30, 1928, \$123,681.63.

Auditor's Report: I have audited the accounts of The Christian Science Board of Directors and the Treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and certify that the balances on hand April 30, 1928, were:

General Fund, \$9,961.26

Trust Funds, \$123,681.63

I also certify to the correctness of the following balances on hand, April 30, 1928:

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

Current Fund, \$9,961.26

Trust Funds, \$123,681.63

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

Current Fund, \$32,537.60

Trust Funds, \$125,219.50

(Signed) James W. Hall, Certified Public Accountant.

Trustees Under the Will

Statement from the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, as read by Henry A. T. Dow, corresponding secretary for the Trustees:

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science and the Founder of this world-wide religious movement, made provision for her work for all mankind by establishing a trust fund to be used for the purpose of more effectively promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by her. In carrying out the wishes of our beloved Leader, during the year ended May 31, 1928, the Trustees under her will have expended \$346,254.25. The sum of \$45,807.63 was given to the 1296 branches of The Mother Church, who appointed committees for the free distribution of the Christian Science literature, and whose reports showed that they were entitled to aid in this work.

The sum of \$31,617.78 was used to assist branch churches and societies in the purchase of books, and to aid Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges when giving annual lectures; and to equalize the lecture costs to all churches and societies in the world by paying a part of the traveling expenses of lecturers who are called to distant fields.

The sum of \$12,508.94 was spent for copies of Science and Health and other authorized literature of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which were placed in prisons and in public libraries located where there are no recognized branch churches. The sum of \$12,508.94 was also expended for the establishment and maintenance of Christian Science lending libraries and for making our literature available to the blind. Nearly all of the United States consulates and foreign countries have been provided with copies of The Christian Science Monitor.

The sum of \$210,134.60 was paid to 73 Churches of Christ, Scientist, in the United States, for the purchase and remodeling of buildings to be used exclusively for church purposes.

The sum of \$46,185.30 was appropriated for improving the lighting system, installing new windows, and building the organ in the extension of The Mother Church edifice.

In order to protect her teachings from plagiarism and to safeguard it for the benefit of mankind, Mrs. Eddy copyrighted the books she published. The value of the copyrights constitutes a large part of the trust fund and the major part of the income is derived from the sale of the books. From time to time new bindings and combinations of titles, also translations, have been published. Announcement is now made that "Rudimentary Divine Science" and "No and No" have been translated into the Danish, Dutch, German, Norwegian, and Swedish languages, and the French translation of these writings issued in 1918 has been revised.

The Trustees have authorized the publication of the books contained in one volume, each volume to contain the English and its translation on alternate pages. Announcement of the issuance of the books will be made shortly in the periodicals.

Committee on Publication

The report of the Committee on Publication was read by Judge Clifford P. Smith, manager, as follows:

For the Committees on Publication (who could be aptly described as Committees on Public Relations), the past year has differed from other years only in furnishing different occasions for the exercise of discretion, patience, and wisdom.

The relations between Christian Scientists and other religions continue to improve. Not only does the teaching and practice of our religion continue to earn and receive an in-

creasing degree of appreciation from all people, but discussion of union between certain denominations has given to many sectarians a truer view of what is essential to religious values. There is to be observed, however, a development contrary to all spiritual interests in the disposition of the most important people in educational positions to abandon the worship of God and inculcate the worship of material science. The one man in all history who was most truly religious and most truly scientific, Jesus the Christ, declared that "The true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth" (John 4:23). And the Discoverer of this Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has consistently said, "The restoration of pure Christianity rests solely on spiritual understanding, spiritual worship, spiritual power" (Miscellany, page 152).

Former members of our Church continue to furnish persistent occasions for the exercise by genuine Christian Scientists of such faculties as alertness, fidelity, and practicality of thought. No one is drawn from The Mother Church for a good reason, and the methods of opposition employed by some of those who have withdrawn appear to have approached the limit of extreme self-will. As at certain other times in the history of our Church, every loyal member ought to watch and work to protect the balance of the intellect as the intellect of Christian Science from aggressive and deceptive attempts to produce erroneous and harmful impressions on human thought. In this connection, our Leader has said: "Each individual is responsible for himself. Evil is impotent to turn the righteous man from his uprightness" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 119).

As touching the relation between Christian Scientists and the medical profession, several items are noteworthy. For one thing, this profession, at least in the United States, is now opposing instead of advocating what is called "State medicine." Perhaps this change can be fairly described by saying that the advantages of private practice are now regarded as preferable to the possibility of getting official positions for the larger part of the medical profession.

At the same time, in this country and in every country, innumerable people are continuing to press upon legislative bodies for the enactment of laws and regulations which would result in compulsory medication; that is, laws and regulations which would directly or indirectly compel people to employ medicine of the medical profession whether they choose to do so or not. Adults having certain diseases and children in public schools are the subjects of the frequently mentioned bills of this sort, but the evident objection for all such efforts is compulsory medication which would become universal. Fortunately for everybody, to enforce a few provisions of the law are opposed to such legislation.

In the field of legislation, the item of greatest interest to Christian Scientists during the past year was the enactment by the British Parliament of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. As the bill for this law was introduced, it required every nursing home in England and Wales to undergo a certificate of a qualified medical practitioner or a medically trained nurse resident in the home.

At the request of Christian Scientists, the bill was amended so that "The Minister of Health" should be exempted from the operation of this Act in respect of any nursing home, as respects which he is satisfied that it is being or will be carried on in accordance with the principles of the body known as the Church of Christ, Scientist." At his request or suggestion, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed a committee of persons of Christian Science to co-operate with the Minister of Health under this section of the Nursing Homes Registration Act.

During the debate in the British House of Commons on the bill just mentioned, the Minister of Health (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) made the following statement: "Christian Science is not carried on as medical treatment; it is not a species of quackery which pretends to be something it is not." A Member of Parliament who is a physician (Dr. V. Davies) also spoke as follows: "It is a mistake to suppose that the principles of Christian Science are such that they can get a better effect from them than from the ordinary medical and surgical skill that is available. They have a perfect right to hold and act upon that view."

The legal rights of Christian Scientists need to be clearly comprehended and the relative importance thereof needs to be clearly understood. Our most important right is the right to practice our religion. Like it, and almost equally important, is the right to depend on the practice of our religion. The ordinary importance is the right to be free from requirements of all kinds in the supposed interest of public health which are objectionable and unnecessary. It is to be observed that a requirement or prohibition in the supposed interest of public health may call for patience on our part with what we regard as unnecessary. In other words, such a requirement may call for an application of the Golden Rule. Naturally, our fulfillment of this obligation will help, in more than one way, to maintain our legal rights.

It is a pleasure to add the following appreciations quoted from the pages of public print:

Ralph Stearns, an author of special articles for newspapers, in the Portland Oregonian: "Whether one agrees with what Mrs. Eddy sought to teach, history shows her to have had a greater influence on the thought of the world than any man or woman in centuries. . . . Her influence has been for good and has penetrated to every part of the inhabited globe."

Reverend Dr. W. R. Polhamus, of Columbus, Ohio, as reported in the Columbus Dispatch: "I am not a Christian Scientist, but Christian Science has made a contribution, one of the most important in the last 100 years of Christianity, in emphasizing that God's will is health and happiness and everything that is for the welfare of the individual."

Right Reverend William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, in his book entitled "Essays in Christian Politics": "There is no doubt that we have in the Church neglected the connection that does exist between faith and health, and it is largely because of that that Christian Science, for example, has been able to gain so many adherents; for the

practice of Christian Science has brought incalculable benefit to many people."

Professor Gerald Birney Smith, of the University of Chicago, in his book entitled "Current Christian Thinking": "Christian Science is really a thorough-going elaboration of the doctrine of divine immanence, with practical application to the problem of getting rid of the ills which afflict man's life. . . . The religious possibilities of Immanentism are strikingly disclosed in the wide appeal which Christian Science has had. Thousands of people who had only a vague and formal conception of God, as they had learned about him in the older theology, have discovered in Christian Science that God is immediately accessible, that he is in fact more real than the material world which absorbs our primary attention. The theological interpretation of the world in which we live shows that the 'world' has ceased to be a barrier before the idealistic, theological interpretation which affirms the sole creative activity of God."

Board of Lectureship

Report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the year ended April 30, 1928, as read by William W. Porter, chairman:

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the branch churches and societies of The Mother Church for their increasing interest, support, and deeper appreciation of the lecture work.

During the twelve months since our last annual report, the members of the Board of Lectureship delivered 265 lectures before an estimated attendance of 2,855,051 persons. In the United States and Canada 329 lectures were given, 31 of which were under the auspices of Christian Science organizations in the United States and Canada, lectures to the number of 387 were delivered.

In Copenhagen, Denmark; Amsterdam and The Hague, Holland; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden, lectures delivered in English were read in translation in Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish, respectively, immediately after the delivery of the lecture by the lecturer.

Numerous instances of healing are reported by the members of the Board. A woman totally deaf in one ear from childhood was healed during the course of a radio-cast lecture. She was lying upon a couch with her left ear buried deep in a soft cushion, when she suddenly realized that she was listening to and hearing a Christian Science radio-cast lecture with the ear which had been unhearing for childhood.

Present at a lecture, she had been suffering from a film growing over one eye, and also from hatred toward a neighbor who owed her a sum of money. During the lecture the film was removed, and the next morning the film over the eye was gone, and shortly thereafter the neighbor who had owed her the sum of money appeared at her door and offered her the sum of money.

Another instance of healing reported by the members of the Board is that of a woman healed of a so-called infectious disease, a man healed of double hernia, a woman healed of a cancerous growth, a man healed of deafness in one ear, a man healed of rheumatism, a woman healed of blindness.

During the past year the members of the Board of Lectureship have given 10,000 lectures in 1928. The Cause of Christian Science is going forward unimpeded in growth and in demonstration of healing power. The public interest in the subject of Christian Science, as witnessed by the attendance at the Christian Science lectures, is not only unabated but constantly increasing. In one German city the audience at a Christian Science lecture numbered 120,000.

The members of the Board of Lectureship are grateful to The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church for their loving counsel and the unceasing watchfulness by attendance at the Christian Science lectures from the lecture platform.

Today the scientific, religious, political, industrial, and medical thought of the world is beginning to recognize the healing power which are found in spiritual truth and good. Not long ago a well-known British physician, in addressing his professional associates, stated substantially as follows: "The healing power of the human mind is a fact which has been known for centuries, but it is only recently that it has been recognized as a scientific fact."

Observing the ways of evil and human ambition, who can doubt that were it not for the safeguarding and protection of our religion, the Church of the world might be confronted today with as many different systems calling themselves Christian Science as there would be human beings on the face of the earth. The Church is not a mere abstraction; it is more than a formal name. It is a pure transparency through which Christian Science is seen healing the sick, and spiritual freedom of the mind. The Mother Church will see "The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle" (Science and Health, p. 533) actually building in the consciousness of the people.

Jesus said, "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; and again, 'And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.'"

The Leader, pondering these words of Jesus, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 247): "Put on the robes of Christ, and you will be lifted up and will draw all men unto me." The Mother Church and you may see something of that which inspired and lifted our revered Leader above earth's temptations—see the Rock, Christ, the spiritual Rock, and the Love healing the sick and lifting up the Son of man.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The report of The Christian Science Publishing Society, read by Charles E. Heltman, manager, follows:

The Trustees are able to report a year of unprecedented prosperity and growth in every department of The Christian Science Publishing Society. For this, deep thanks must be rendered to the members of our movement throughout the

world whose love of Christian Science and gratitude to Mrs. Eddy have resulted in whole-hearted support of the growing activities of the Publishing Society. All the periodicals show an increase in circulation, resulting in broader expression of that spiritual enlightenment for which purpose they were established.

In the Journal and Sentinel Editorial Department, the desire of Christian Scientists to share with the field the "Fruits of the Spirit" has had fuller manifestation than ever. The power of divine Love to destroy every claim of evil, is so clearly set forth that none who are ready to accept the evidence can longer doubt or deny that Christian Science heals both sin and disease. The Editors take this opportunity to express their profound gratitude to all who through the columns of the Journal, Sentinel, and Herald have so lovingly made it possible for others to partake of their blessings.

The Christian Science periodicals are making their way to the uttermost parts of the earth, wherever, in fact, the mind is struggling with the darkness of ignorance and superstition into the light of spiritual understanding.

The list of Christian Science literature has been extended to include Danish, German, Norwegian, Polish and the Urdu language of India, while the translations of the religious articles on the Home Forum, page of The Christian Science Monitor, and the Christian Science Herald, are helping to meet the need for Christian Science literature. We are glad to report that a German and a French translation of the "Fruits of the Spirit" are soon to be available. Translations into other languages are also being prepared.

The Monitor is now being sent to practically every country in the world, even to the small islands of the Pacific at some of which boats stop only three times a year, and within the past twelve months Siberia has been added to our mailing list. In many instances, the Monitor has been added to the mailing list of the residents of the Home. The Monitor has blazed the way, the Journal and Sentinel have quickly followed.

The progress of The Christian Science Monitor along all lines has been remarkable during the past year. Production costs have been substantially reduced and for the first time in the history of the paper it has assumed for a 12 months' period its proper position as the most important of the Christian Science publications. The average daily circulation for the six months ended March 28, 1928, was 114,337, a daily increase of 6,855 over the corresponding period of 1927.

The circulation for the last two months has been approximately 120,000.

The results of the Circulation Service Bureau, which have been established in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, have proved them to be a successful method of handling circulation activities, and the plan has recently been extended to the territory of the United States, where it promises to be equally beneficial in greater measure than they were apparently able to do in their former environment. That the Home is a place where the residents are free to express themselves as being happy and harmonious, and as gaining new and clearer views of God and man.

The efforts of the Trustees in providing this happy environment for our residents who are residents have been assisted through the self-sacrificing labors of our associates who are charged with the immediate duty of conducting the Home. These efforts have been earnest, sincere, and helpful in their work, and compassionate and considerate in their relations with the residents.

Gifts and Endowments

The report of The Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments was read by Florence Parker, chairman, as follows:

The Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments have completed their second year of steady and harmonious growth and development with a feeling of profound gratitude to the God-giver of every good and every perfect gift. They have been engaged in conserving and investing the property which has been placed in their hands, receiving and establishing new trusts, studying and planning, and in general, laying foundations which will be permanent and adequate for whatever is to come. That the creation of this Board of Trustees by the Christian Science Board of Directors, under authority vested in them by the Manual of The Mother Church by Mary Baker Eddy, was an act of wisdom designed to meet a specific need, and that the Board of Trustees is meeting that need, is shown by the fact that a steadily growing number of the members of this Church are availing themselves of the services offered.

This Trusteeship now holds, and irrevocable deeds of trust from various members of our Church, security and real estate to a substantial amount. The greater portion is invested in securities. They have real estate, however, in California, Iowa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The donors are from widely separated sections of the field, even from across the seas. An incidental effect which has resulted from the widespread activities has been the erasure of prejudice and the establishment of friendships which should always come from business relations with Christian Scientists. Cordial relations have been had with many banks and other corporations, and Probate Court at some distance has appointed this Board as Trustee of a substantial estate in substitution for the local trust company which was unwilling to agree to the substitution.

The Trustees still find, however, that there are many of our Church members who do not know about this activity of The Mother Church, and they state therefore that they are prepared to act as Trustees under wills and by deeds of trust for the convenience of Christian Scientists; that they receive property in the form of securities or real estate, and they state therefore that they are prepared to hold and conserve the same, pay to the donor or to any one the donor may designate, and

the Sanatorium seeking health, that "trifling" nutriment which our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Science and Health" (page 365, lines 31-2) is needed by "the poor suffering heart"—"peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the loving and untiring services of all our workers and to thank The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the helpful and inspiring lectures given by its members. We acknowledge gratefully the loyal support in thought and deed and the generous gifts of money from the field, of which the Benevolent Association has been the recipient. Through the continuance of this whole-hearted support by the members of The Mother Church it is possible for us to meet the demands of our Cause for what Mrs. Eddy has termed "the wider circle of means for the ends of philanthropy and charity and better qualifications for practical purposes." (Christian Science Sentinel, October 7, 1916).

We trust that what has been accomplished in the past at the Sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association is but opening the way for more perfect and abundant proof of the quick and permanent healing of human evils through the intelligent and faithful application of Christian Science.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

The report of the Trustees of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home was read by George L. Sleeper, Trustee, as follows:

Since the last report of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home the main building, garage, service yard, Manager's cottage, and dairy building have been completed. There remain yet the building of fences and considerable work on roads and grounds.

The Home and grounds were opened for inspection June 1 of last year, and since then there have been about 15,000 visitors. During the past year, six Christian Science lectures were contributed by members of the Board of Lectureship, and several entertainments have been furnished by outstanding talent. The Home has been held in the Home each Sunday and Wednesday evening. All the residents who desire are provided transportation to the services of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Concord.

The Home was opened for residents on July 15 and applicants have been accepted from various localities throughout the field. The loving interest of the Christian Scientists of the field has been marked and has evinced their desire to support the Home by making most generous contributions. The Trustees at this time, therefore, desire to thank the field for its loving support and contribution.

As the Home has been a substantial endowment, continuous subscriptions from the field are necessary for its support.

While the Trustees have given thought and care to the buildings, the Home has been marked by the fact that it has been unimpeded in the primary purpose of the Home, namely, to provide a home where the residents have opportunity to work and study on a Christian Science basis for the purpose of gaining their freedom physically, mentally, and spiritually in greater measure than they were apparently able to do in their former environment. That the Home is a place where the residents are free to express themselves as being happy and harmonious, and as gaining new and clearer views of God and man.

The efforts of the Trustees in providing this happy environment for our residents who are residents have been assisted through the self-sacrificing labors of our associates who are charged with the immediate duty of conducting the Home. These efforts have been earnest, sincere, and helpful in their work, and compassionate and considerate in their relations with the residents.

Department of Branches and Practitioners

The Mother Church is fulfilling its original design in carrying on its work by year in the steady growth in the number of branch churches, and in the increased number of Christian Science practitioners who are availing their full time to the healing work.

Since the new recognition and solicited help of the Christian Science Board of Directors as branches of The Mother Church, twenty of the new branches are in Europe, and twenty are in the United States. There are also 32 college and university organizations formed and conducted under Article XXIII, Section 8, of the Manual of The Mother Church.

Ninety-eight and ninety-eight practitioners and 120 nurses have been approved during the past year by the Board of Directors for cards in The Christian Science Journal.

By the record of these figures showing the growth in the number of branch churches and practitioners, we are reminded that Jesus commanded his followers "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick" (Luke 9:1-2).

In the increased fruits of healing and regeneration recorded through the work of our branch churches and the work of the practitioners.

Literature Distribution Committee

It is gratifying to report progress in the work of the Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church. We are glad to note the growing realization among the Committee workers themselves that the mission of the periodicals is a holy one, work in the establishment of a metaphysical. It is a pleasure, also, to record that the distribution activities have kept pace with the progress, so much so that during the year just past 394,529 pieces of literature have been given out. This number includes 62,345 copies distributed to ships in Boston harbor.

Many packages of literature have been sent at regular intervals to various branch church organizations, including 53 sent to distant fields. Many shipments were also made for the use of the Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church, and in addition, 57 Bibles and a number of Hymnals, Concordances, and copies of "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" in 1928.

In January, 1927, announcement was made in our periodicals that this

Committee would be glad to aid branch organizations in completing files of our periodicals. Two hundred and two churches have completed their files with this assistance and they received from this Committee 27,315 copies of our periodicals. In addition to these duties, this Committee is now acting as a clearing house by putting those who wish to purchase non-current literature for church or individual files in touch with those having it for sale, and our correspondence indicates much appreciation by those who have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Rumanian Peasant Party Action May Be Real National Awakening

Task of Adjustment Stupendous: Vast New Territories,
Millions of New Subjects, Thousands of Peasant
Owners, and Vote for Villagers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST.—An event which all Rumania had anticipated for six months has at last come and gone. The National Peasant Party recently concluded one phase of its "campaign to overturn" the Government by holding an enormous mass meeting at the historic town of Alba Julia.

But was that all there was to a gathering of unprecedented size, prepared with unstinted care and advertised to the ends of the earth? Probably not. This meeting may take its place in Rumanian history as part of a series of events of great importance, not important, however, as the beginning of a revolution or as the cause of a cabinet change, but as a step toward the awakening of the Rumanian masses. Such bellicose mass meetings, called for transient partisan ends, are not the best schools for civic education but they may help lethargic masses to realize that they are responsible for good government.

A Difficult Task

At the end of the war Rumania, which acquired vast new territories and millions of new subjects, was confronted by an extremely difficult task. At that time she took the land away from the landowners and distributed it among the peasants; she also gave the villagers the vote and accepted five new provinces as indivisible parts of the country. All this required radical and rapid economic adjustment, social adjustment and political adjustment.

And who were there in Rumania capable of directing this process of imperative and inevitable change? In the new province of Bessarabia the Rumanians had been kept in ignorance by the Russians; in Bukovina, by the Austrians; in Transylvania, by the Hungarians; and in the "old kingdom" the masses had been kept in ignorance by the rich landlords. A numerous, experienced, intelligent middle class, capable of assuming control, did not exist. There were not even enough competent officials

to create a good administrative machine. There was almost no "public opinion." The state had to be conducted by a small group of politicians in the "old kingdom."

A Period of Change

Naturally much confusion and friction resulted. Many people were not pleased with the way the land was distributed. The new provinces were dissatisfied with the domination of the old kingdom, while the latter did not care to be governed by the provinces it had liberated. The masses also, or their self-appointed leaders, demanded political power at once; naturally the old masters did not care to relinquish it. During this time of transformation and confusion, furthermore, some officials gravely abused their positions. And as a result of the war and of an economic policy which proved unwise an acute financial crisis was precipitated.

It was in this situation that the Rumanian people had to consolidate their polity and transform their state into a real democracy. In the midst of all this friction there had to be created a dominant public opinion and a popular consciousness of civic duties. And that had to be wrought out of a peasant people, a rather large extent illiterate, utterly inexperienced and unused to political responsibilities. Naturally, also this educational process had to be carried out in the noisy and hectic arena of partisan politics.

So there have been bitter attacks, friction, menaces, repression. But through it all the people are advancing. Alba Julia was a demonstration of that.

But it is plain that the people in Rumania are beginning to feel responsibility and to show themselves worthy of responsibility. The people are creating a new basis for national security, national prosperity and national power. The Rumanian people are awakening and Rumania is advancing.

Alba Julia was a step and a signpost. The step was forward. The signpost pointed ahead.

Garden Village Ideal Realized Near Metropolis

Surrey Trust Proves 10-Acre
Allotment May Earn
£500 a Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CROYDON, Eng.—The allotment movement has proved that while it would be impossible for a man to support a family by tilling five acres of land, let such a holding be cultivated by one who understands the intensive system of small husbandry, who also possesses the necessary capital and energy to stock and work it, and he will make an income of £400 to £500 a year. The Surrey Garden Village Trust is in this way offering a real contribution to the solution of a great national problem—the overcrowding of the cities, and the depopulation of the countryside.

The Garden Village consists of small holdings, varying from one to 10 acres in extent. In most cases a cottage or bungalow is attached, and the land is utilized for dairy farming, market gardening, fruit and flower growing, pig and poultry farming, etc., upon intensive lines of production, with the advantage of co-operative enterprise.

The settlement was founded in 1920 in one of the beauty spots of Surrey. It comprises about 350 acres of freehold land and on this there are 80 workers, holding plots of ground. They include teachers, civil servants, ex-service men, market gardeners, laborers, etc. Some of them make a living out of the small holdings, but the majority have other means of livelihood and give their spare time to the land.

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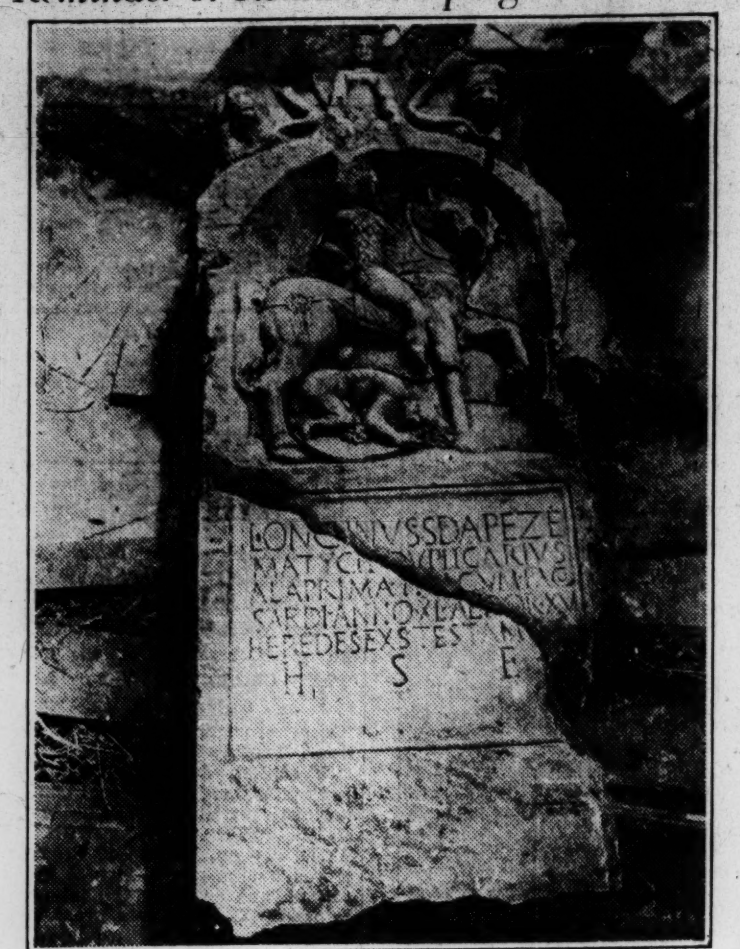
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A ROMAN RELIEF
Carving of Roman Cavalry Officer, Over Six Feet Long, Was Discovered by
a Builder in Colchester, and is to be Handed Over to the Museum in That
City. There is a Latin Inscription Showing That the Officer Belonged to
Thrace, and Came From What is Now a Part of Bulgaria.

Britain Uncovers Roman Sculpture at Colchester

Relic of Campaign That Ended
in Occupation of City by
Emperor Claudius

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The England which the Romans conquered at the commencement of the Christian era is recalled by a fine bas-relief carving, which has just been dug up at Colchester, Essex.

It is some six feet long and shows a Roman cavalry officer upon a horse, with a prostrate Briton underneath. It is held by archaeologists to be a relic of a campaign which ended in the occupation of Colchester in A. D. 43 by an army commanded by the Roman Emperor Claudius.

Below the carving is a panel with a Latin inscription which has been translated as follows: "Longinus, son of Sapphronatus, Duplicarius of the First Ala of the Thracian Cavalry from the district of Sardica."

about this tour for the last 30 years," said Mrs. Novello Davies in a press interview. "I believe that by popularizing singing and giving the people of the British Empire some idea of the tradition behind English folk songs, greater friendliness between nations can be developed. Community singing results in a general feeling of good fellowship."

The choir will go to Australia via Cairo, and on to Canada in the autumn. The United States and other countries will be visited, including Patagonia, where Welsh ranchers have formed a colony of their own, preserving their old customs and laws.

Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir Starts on Three-Year World Singing Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir of 40 members, which recently sang before the King and Queen at Windsor, has given a farewell performance at the Royal Albert Hall prior to its departure on a three-years' world tour. It will be "a singing drive" for universal peace, "an effort to link all English-speaking peoples by the wizardry of song."

The choir will have a repertoire of Anglo-Celtic folk songs, which Mrs. Clara Novello Davies, its founder and conductor, hopes will lead to the popularizing of community singing.

"I have been planning and thinking

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Greek Bank Governor Tells How National Credit Was Restored

Settlement of Refugees and Fugitives Necessitated
Organization of Productive Labor—Low Rate Loans
Reach 755,000,000 Drachmas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS.—The story of patiently sustained effort which has resulted in restoring Greek credit is told by Mr. Diomidis, the Governor of the Greek National Bank, in a report to the general assembly of the bank's shareholders.

After 10 years' vicissitudes and the catastrophe in Asia Minor, Dr. Diomidis says public finances had to meet most difficult problems. These came to a head when 1,500,000 refugees and fugitives came in.

The problem of the settlement of refugees and fugitives raised that of organizing productive labor. The sudden increase of the urban population necessitated encouragement of industry to employ redundant population. One of the measures taken was the establishment of 150,000 rural refugee families. The National Bank did much for the advancement of this end by the loans at a low rate of interest it advanced, to rural agglomerations. Year by year these credits have grown: In 1923 they amounted to 176,000,000 drachmas; in 1927 they reached 755,000,000.

The culture of cereals formed another concern of the bank. In 1924 the production of such produce amounted to 5,440,000 metric quintals and in 1927 to 8,900,000.

The bank realized also that continued progress was impossible without the effective aid of new capital drawn from abroad. As soon as foreign markets were thrown open to Greece, the National Bank succeeded in providing the necessary capital abroad for the establishment of a mortgage bank to issue long-term loans for the development of industry. London lent £3,000,000 last year for this purpose. Thus far over 520,000,000 drachmas has been lent to diverse interests by the mort-

gage bank, and considerable assistance is likewise given in the execution of public utility works, especially in the new provinces of Greece.

These efforts prepared the way for re-establishing confidence abroad. The financial committee of the League of Nations was thus able to dissipate fears respecting the solidity of Greek financial and economic forces, and has since lent assistance in the conclusion abroad of a loan of £9,000,000, which was successfully effected last February.

BELGIAN BANK FLOURISHES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS.—Since last January the deposits in the Belgian State Savings Bank have increased by 192,000,000 francs. During April, 1928, the deposits rose to 124,000,000 francs, or 37,000,000 francs in excess of the withdrawals.

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Steamship and Restaurant Ware
W. T. Copeland & Sons
STOKE-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND
New York Agents:
COPELAND & THOMPSON Inc.
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**High Class
REPRODUCTION
JEWELLERY**

Repairs of every Description
Watchmaking
Restoring
Real Stones Mounted to Order
Estimates and Sketches Free

Mendel
Late Cutter and Fitter
with Brindley and
Revillie.
**Ladies' Tailor
Habit Maker
and Furrier**
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Bayswater, London, W. 2
England

New Ascot Attire Now Being Displayed in All Departments



No. 131—Useful TEA
FROCK made in various
designs of Printed
Crepe de Chine, Col-
lar, Cuffs and Jabor of
Georgette, trimmed
Crepe.
PRICE 6 GNS.
O. S. Price 6½ Gns.

No. 128 — TEA
FROCK especially de-
signed for Maroon
figures, made coloured
lace with Georgette to
match. Size 48 bust
and hips. Colours:
Beige, Grey, Navy and
Black.
PRICE 8½ GNS

No. 132 — Becoming
BOUDOIR WRAP
made in embossed Vel-
vet and trimmed with
deep Ecu Lace. Use-
ful for travelling,
packing, easily.
Colours: Peach, Pink,
Green, Blue, Orange,
Apricot and Ivory.
PRICE 5½ GNS

Ladies' Outfitting Department

**Distinctive Display
OF
SUMMER ATTIRE**
For All Fashion Events

TO-MORROW AND DAILY

WOOLLANDS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
LONDON, S. W. 1, ENG.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

TENNIS WEAR

Designed to give freedom of
movement, so essential in
Sports Wear, and having the
charm of expensive creations.



INEXPENSIVE THREE-PIECE (as
sketch) in Milanesa, jumper with
sleeves. Applied design in con-
trasting colours left side, sleeveless
coat. In attractive
colours. PRICE 5½ GNS



CHARMING TENNIS OUTFIT
(as sketch) in Locknet, consisting of
sleeveless frock and coat with sleeves
to wear over. A practical and in-
expensive model. In white, pale pink,
eau de nil, beige, orchid, pale grey,
almond, fawn, apricot.
PRICE 84/-



THREE-PIECE SUIT (as sketch) in
Celanese, sleeveless jumper and fac-
ings in contrasting colour, finished
embroidery on pockets. A charm-
ing ensemble for many occasions.
In ivory/self, ivory/primrose, prim-
rose/ivory, cherry/ivory, puritan/
sandal, goblin/puritan, navy/puri-
tan, black/white, al-
mond/beige. PRICE 8½ GNS

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other requirement for Furnishing in

Best taste at least cost



See Hamptons' new book
C125, sent free.

HAMPTONS' No. B. 1945. Wal-
nut Bedstead fitted sanitary side
and end rails, latest design.
3 ft. 0 in. size £7. 7. 0
4 ft. 6 in. size £8. 19. 6

HAMPTONS' No. B. 1952. A
new design in Walnut Bedsteads,
a low foot end with an inverted
cabriole leg. Fitted sanitary side
and end rails.
3 ft. 0 in. size £7. 10. 0

DEFERRED PAYMENTS Terms on Application

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Decorators Furnishers
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Telephone Gerrard 0030
Hamptons pay carriage to any Railway Station in Great Britain

RADIO

Pantomime Radio "Movies"

Developed By C. F. Jenkins

Noted Washington Inventor Shows Accurate Reception in Frame Six Inches Square

We are still urging the utmost conservatism in the acceptance of television data, but the recent demonstration in Washington by the writer of the following article is certainly a definite step in the right direction toward television development. We wish to call attention particularly to the ingenious arrangement of a drum with radiating quartz rods for getting a larger and more effective picture.

By C. FRANCIS JENKINS

"Radio Movies" are now ready! The radio movie now comes into the home with its pantomime picture stories just as the wandering storyteller of long ago brought legend and gossip.

Attaching one of these picture machines to the radio set, one tunes in radio movies just as music is tuned in; and the picture theater loses its threat as the homebreaker. The device in which these new radio pantomime pictures appear is a small cabinet with mirror, resembling nothing so much as our grandmother's dressing table, before which she used to primp.

But instead of the woman's self therein, this magic mirror reflects a pantomime picture story so realistic one's initial astonishment is lost in the fascination of the weirdly told tale.

Like Radio Set

This picture cabinet and its magic mirror is attached to any loudspeaker radio set, just as the loudspeaker itself is attached; and gives a picture apparently about six inches square. The mechanism inside the cabinet consists of a small drum on the shaft of a motor similar to those used on washing machines and vacuum cleaners. The motor is attached to the house current.

Inside the drum is a special lamp. The light of this lamp shines out through very small holes in the drum surface. The lamp is attached to the radio receiving set. Between the hub and the drum surface quartz rods are arranged, in four helices resembling the spokes of a miniature bicycle wheel, with each rod ending underneath a tiny hole in the drum surface. This arrangement gives a large picture for a smaller scanning mechanism; and a bright picture for a given radio energy, for the use of these tiny rods avoids the inverse square light-loss law.

The picture receiver resembles the latest type radio cabinet. The picture is seen in a mirror on the top of the cabinet and appeared to be about six inches square, and could be watched by a number of people very comfortably.

Commission "Looks In" Immediately following the announcement and description of the picture, the listener was instructed to push a certain "red button" on the front panel of the cabinet, whereupon the picture flashed out on the face of the magic mirror in all the fascination of a weirdly told tale.

Picture receivers were attached to radio sets in the home of Sam Pickard and other members of the Federal Radio Commission; W. P. MacCracken Jr. of the Department of Commerce; Capt. S. C. Hooper, chief of the Radio Division, Navy Department; William Gibbs McAdoo, Col. Paul Henderson and other prominent persons.

The first picture was entitled "A Day With the Children." The stars of the cast were Misses Constance and Catherine Rounds, daughters of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Rounds. The second picture was a movie cartoon, "Old King Cole," drawn by J. Reginald Almond, a protégé of Felix Mahoney.

This was followed by picture stories in character by little Miss Gens Marie Belote.

It was noticed that when the motor was first started the picture was sometimes out of frame, just as pictures in the theater occasionally are out of frame. But it was easily corrected by a moving lever, as it is in a theater projector.

At the Washington Convention of the American Transformer Co., 178 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.

Thompson's Dairy High Quality Dairy Products 2012 11th Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Phone Decatur 1400

Pruitt & Zimmerman Incorporated PLUMBING TINNING & HEATING Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing MAZDA LAMPS FOR SALE Phone Columbia 2806-2807 2438 18th Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Impressions HOUSE AND HERRMANN "FURNITURE OF MERIT" Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUESTS instinctively receive one of their strongest impressions of the home from the character of its furniture, and the accomplished hostess makes sure that she has selected the best in quality of workmanship and correctness of design.

Innumerable Suggestions for WEDDING PRESENTS Dulin & Martin Company 1215 F STREET 1214-1218 G STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Department offers appropriate solutions to that age-old problem, "What-to-give?" CHINA - SILVER CRYSTAL LAMPS POTTERY ART OBJECTS FURNITURE and so forth

Pyrex Sets \$5.15 Ten cooking utensils Ten pieces of this sparkling, longer lasting, more efficient Pyrex that will meet practically all the demands of your cooking, \$5.15 for the set or you may purchase them singly. China and Glass, Fifth Floor Woodward & Lothrop 10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Happiness is assured when the children play out in the open—in a playground all their own. This store is well supplied with play-time equipment—everything from a croquet set to a sliding board that can be changed into a Merry-Go-Round and a Teeter-Totter! This particular outfit costs you only \$19.50 complete and it can be used indoors as well as out! And there are many other playtime essentials here, including the well-known Merremaker Brand, as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Merremaker Sliding Boards \$19.50 See-Saws \$7.50 to \$9.95 Merremaker Gym \$14.95 Sand Boxes \$9.95 to \$17.50 Sliding Boards \$13.45 to \$34.95 Croquet Sets \$1.25 to \$22.50 Juvenile Lawn Swings \$9.95 and \$7.50

was the first time in history. It is believed that vision and movies were ever carried by radio.

Radio movies were selected, rather than radio vision, for beginning radio pictures for home entertainment, because film subjects could be gathered from all over the world, guaranteeing a constant source of radio pantomime picture stories.

I frankly admit that the pictures are not yet as perfect as theater pictures which have had thirty-five years of development; are, indeed, probably no better than the pictures I projected in my first theater projector of 1893-4. But they are just as mysterious and just as entertaining, and the public is entitled to enjoy radio movies while further development is being made. The art is now only in the "crystal-set" stage of development.

Early Production

It was rather a surprise, however, to those who saw these silhouette pictures to find them so entertaining, but the explanation is that the story is told in the action, as in theater movie cartoons, and the intermediate light values are, therefore, not nearly so important as one might suppose. Silhouette pictures were the first pictures, and have retained their popularity for nearly two centuries.

These radio movies receivers will be available as soon as arrangements for their production can be made. Everybody ought to be able to have radio movies in the home in ample time for Christmas, and at a price about that of a good audio radio receiver.

In explaining the fruition of my dream of transmitting pantomime picture stories by radio for home entertainment I attribute my success in large measure to the splendid co-operation of the young ladies and young men who are my assistants—Miss Sybil L. Almond, Mrs. Florence Clark, John N. Ogle, Stuart Jones, Thornton P. Dewhurst, and Paul H. Thomsen.

The "Works" of Radio Motion Pictures



Mr. Jenkins is shown holding the revolving drum in his left hand. While in the right is the small lamp used for reproducing the transmitted images.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEAF, Boston (500kc-308m)
7:20 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
7:30 Stock market, business news.
7:40 Positions wanted.
7:50 Flanagan Program.
8:00 News.
8:10 Sessions Chimes; Juvenile Gem.
8:15 Big Brother Club; J. R. Lant.
8:30 Chelmsford Old-Time Minstrels.
8:40 WEAF, A. & P. Gypsies, Pan.
8:50 WEAF, A. & P. Gypsies, Pan.
9:00 WEAF, A. & P. Gypsies, Pan.
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8 a. m.—E. B. Ridout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Mountains."
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Art News and Comment

Rare Gothic Tapestries Shown

By RALPH FLINT

FOR its special summer exhibition the Metropolitan Museum of Art has assembled a group of French Gothic tapestries of great rarity and appeal. These handsome hangings are all from notable American collections and represent perhaps the highest pitch of achievement in this particular and rewarding department of the decorative arts. Whatever the blend of skill and artistic intelligence that brought to pass such triumphs of fifteenth century designing and weaving, it was sufficient to come down the ages without serious rivalry from other sources or epochs.

Reviewing these noble documents in glowing and eloquently compact threads is to face smartly about and dwell apart for a space with a people to whom beauty had become a thing of extreme tangibility, a people whose rising esthetic ideal they were to be individual patrons of the arts and to command the resources of the great craftsmen who had, up till then, occupied themselves almost exclusively with the embellishment of ecclesiastical structures.

Sixteen tapestries adorn the large Gallery of Special Exhibitions, and while the plain buff gallery walls fail to set off the hangings to any great advantage, the intrinsic beauty of these wonder-works of the looms carries the day. The Franco-Flemish tapestry of "The Annunciation" from the Harold I. Pratt Collection is easily the handsomest in pure design, and the most startling in decorative treatment. A season or two ago at the Jacques Seligman exhibition of ecclesiastical art it dominated the gallery on that occasion by the richness of its color and the boldness of its decorative invention. Much of this effect is lost in its present place, but close study will reveal the almost modernistic treatment of the heavy foliage that banks one side of the composition, and in the way gay spots of contrasting colors have been splashed into the more sober passages as if to arbitrarily stir up the general color scheme to a higher intensity. There is a sense of sweep in the drawing throughout this scene, and particularly do the outspread wings of the attendant angel pass through the composition like the echo of a great wind.

Next in importance to the Pratt tapestry comes the famous set of hangings illustrating "The Hunt of the Unicorn," brought to the United States some few years ago at an almost unbelievable figure. These richly designed fabrics, set off with gold thread and with colors that still preserve their freshness and intensity, came from the de la Rochefoucauld Collection, and, according to one tradition, were originally woven about the middle of the fifteenth century to commemorate the marriage of Jean de la Rochefoucauld with Marguerite de Barbezieux.

The subject of the series is a religious allegory in which the unicorn is symbolically used. The various incidents in the chase and the capture of the unicorn are depicted with great skill, and the final number of the series shows the unicorn within the "horn of incense" or enclosed garden. Two of the set have a

decorative millefleurs background, while the other four are drawn with a full sense of naturalistic setting. The many figures are wrought into compactly organized designs, with always the white figure of the unicorn predominating; bits of foliage and other accessories are everywhere woven into the patterns with richest effect. The drawing of the figures is remarkably clear and crisp, without letting too much detail crowd out the underlying sense of structural patterning. The oyster whites, the fine clear colors of the robes, the soft greens of the little ivy-like plants that fringe the scene wherever possible, and the gentle gradation of the various tones produces an almost bewildering effect upon the eye.

Other tapestries with millefleurs backgrounds are two panels from the Blumenthal Collection, "The Departure for the Hunt" and "Shepherd and Shepherdesses," as well as a single hanging from the Lehman Collection in which five youths are seen at play in the midst of one of these backgrounds of interwoven plants and flowers. The central figures of these millefleurs tapestries invariably stand out with special emphasis when wreathed with the delicately drawn field of flowering forms set on a dark field, for they give a sense of subdued richness that is most agreeable.

Two hangings from the Mellon collection, showing scenes from the life of Saint Peter, "Tabitha Raised from the Dead," and "Apparition of the Angel to Cornelius," are of great beauty, high in key, and woven with a most delicate touch. Two scenes from the history of Lucretia (from the Warburg collection) and a large hanging, "The Triumph of Time," from the George D. Pratt collection complete the exhibition, the last named being a large and festively designed affair, full of brilliant decorative flourishes and fine invention of form. This exhibition will run until the middle of September, providing summer visitors to New York an opportunity to taste of the rich decorative fare that is so lavishly spread before this town during the "season."

Summer shows are holding, however, of the local galleries still keep open house, and assorted groups of contemporary artists are to be enjoyed in such places as the Mich's, Montross's, Harlow's, Keppel's, Kennedy's, Ferragelli's, Knoedler's, Kraushaar's, and Rehn's. A small group of water colors by Morgan Hart is on view at the Art Institute, and shows this artist in full command of a rather tricky technique which, however, enables him to obtain effects of large originality and decided briskness. He weaves his flashing strokes together in intricate meshes, producing results that, at first glance, remind one of John E. Costigan's lacy woodland bowers, only Mr. Hart stresses his jagged, streaking strokes to a point of daring that is justified only by the touch-and-go quality water color medium itself. His landscapes are enough to suit the most demanding modernist.

The Brooklyn Museum announces a summer show, to continue until the first of October, composed of paintings, sculpture and drawings, and presenting such well-known decorative artists as Joseph Stella, Winold Reiss, Claggett Wilson, and Boris Anisfeld. Olive Earle, of New York and Bermuda, is also of this group, showing a group of 25 paintings in which under-sea motives are used as the basis of decoration. The School Art League will exhibit, for the first fortnight in June, work by the most gifted of its Saturday morning class pupils at the Art Center. Fifteen boys and girls, ranging from 8 to 15 years, will be represented, and these chosen out of hundreds of applicants. The work is entirely imaginative and is in many media.

A new gallery, devoted to the solving of the portrait problem, has been opened under the name of "The Portrait Painters' Gallery," with a miscellaneous group of exhibiting artists on hand. Wayman Adams, Louis Betts, Irving Wilos, Sidney Dickinson, John C. Johansen, Jean McLean, William Auerbach-Levy, and Raymond P. R. Nelson are among the painters whom Thomas J. Gerity Jr. has assembled to help the anxious sitters secure the right picture, size, capture him in proper mode and manner. More than 20 varied and willing portraitists stand ready here to do the client's bidding, once that client makes up his mind which to choose, and it stands to reason that such a clearing house as this should help many timid seekers for family heirlooms to an easy solution of their problems.

The Silvermine Guild, now in its sixth year, sends out its annual summer prospectus, which indicates a full exhibition season beginning with black and white work on June 9 and ending with paintings in oil for the month of September. Lectures, plays, and other entertainments are scattered through the summer's program, with pottery, gardens, water colors, and decorative arts each coming in for attention.

The Newark Museum announces the hanging of a portrait plaque of John Cotton Dana, director of the Newark Museum. The plaque is the work of John Flannigan, the well-known sculptor and medalist.

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CLOSED SUNDAYS



This Typical Australian Bush Scene Is From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay

Etchers in Australia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

THERE has been much activity in Australia in recent years in etching, dry point and aquatint, and several societies exist for the encouragement of these branches of the graphic art. Australia is somewhat wanting in those architectural elements that in older lands so richly supply material for work of this kind; but as against that lack, the untouched landscape furnishes plenty of excellent subject matter, largely due to the universal presence of the eucalyptus tree which affords singularly adaptive forms for the purposes of these media.

As elsewhere, etching (in the generic sense) is often used by its employers to cover sins of omission, and Australians are no strangers to the tricks of fraudulent plate-working; but in the main the work produced is straightforward and done with a knowledge and appreciation of what etching can do and what it cannot do. In common with the rest of the world, Australia's best etchers are draftsmen first and usually their

indulgence in etching is subsidiary to the art of painting.

There are, however, several artists who are solely etchers. Their zeal is great and results in a respectable annual exhibition in three capital cities which usually is successfully patronized. As yet no Meryons or Whistlers have arisen, but the average of attainment is respectably high and in the case of a few men, such as Lionel Lindsay, Sydney Long, Ure Smith, Van Raalte, H. R. Gallup and Jessie C. A. Traill, distinctly creditable.

The first-named of these is outstanding and has won a European reputation, chiefly with Spanish subjects. He has the true etching flare, uninfluenced by extensive practice in water color on the one hand and woodcutting on the other. Indeed his knowledge of these other media has probably been a constant reminder to him of the precise scope and limitations of etching, a full group of which has always been the great etcher's first and most precious asset. Australia hopes for much from its etchers.

Prints for Minneapolis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A collection of prints said to be worth \$700,000 has been presented to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts by Herschel V. Jones, a trustee. It is composed of 5852 separate items, representing the history of the graphic arts. "This gift not only constitutes the largest single donation of works of art ever made to the institute," Russell A. Plimpton, director, declared, "but it is probably the greatest ever made in this field to any American museum."

The collection, which will be officially known as "The Herschel V. Jones Gift of Prints," includes the work of 674 artists, some of whom are represented by almost their entire known work. There are 199 engravings and woodcuts by Dürer, 108 etchings by Whistler, 38 by Meryon, 245 by Seymour Haden, 122 prints by Turner, 157 by Millet, 242 by Jacques, 136 engravings by Nanteuil, and 145 and 129 each by Lepere and Legros. Among the earlier masters, by whom comparatively few plates were originally made, are to be found 48 Van Leydens, 19 Aldegheers, 18 Van Meckemans, 14 Schongauers, 13 Burgkmairers, 11 Behams, 3 Glocksens, and 2 Mantegnas. Most of the important print makers of all times are represented.

Mr. Jones acquired the bulk of these prints in 1916, when he purchased the collection made by William M. Ladd of Portland, Ore., and presented it anonymously to the institute. The remainder has been added in eight different groups during the past nine years, although not until now has Mr. Jones been willing to let his name be known as the donor. The Ladd collection was particularly rich in works of the modern masters, and it has been Mr. Jones's endeavor in subsequent gifts to fill in gaps in the earlier masters, particularly the work of men of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

This has been accomplished in two additions made in June, 1926, and one in January, 1928, which include many exceedingly rare items, some of which are known to exist only in a few scattered copies. It is said that these recent additions alone represent a value in excess of \$120,000. None of these has ever been exhibited in Minneapolis.

When the Ladd collection was acquired in 1916, the price paid by the anonymous donor was announced as \$225,000. In the intervening years, the greatly augmented number of print collectors and the increasing rarity of certain examples has more than doubled the value of the collection.

Neumann; "Curtain" and "Costume," Nos. 1 and 2," by Lillian G. Gaertner; "Sole D'Orionne Solr," by Andre Fraye; "Donatello's 'Lost in Fog,'" by Barbara Maynard; "Trees and Snow," by Alice Elizabeth Huxy; Photograph, "The Buckingham Fountain," by K. F. Chan.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has received from Mrs. Richard E. Danielson of Boston and Mrs. Chauncey McCormick of Chicago 110 etchings by Anders Zorn, representing 107 different subjects, or nearly two-fifths of Zorn's etched work. This gift from the daughters of Charles Deering consists of impressions which became duplicates when the great Zorn

collections formed independently by Mr. Deering and Wallace DeWolf were recently united in one collection in the Art Institute of Chicago.

Immediately after the close of the eighth annual exhibition of the Southern States Art League in the Birmingham Public Library, some 70 pictures by artists of a dozen southern states, previously selected by the circuit committee from those hung there, were sent out in two sections. The larger one, called the Sixth-A Circuit Exhibition, went to the Athens Art Association, which is showing them in Memorial Hall at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., during May and June.

The Paris Spring Salon

ARTISTS and students may go to the "Salon des Tuileries" for fresh inspiration concerning the tendencies of art in France today, but the average Frenchman and average foreign visitor to Paris are apt to be more generally drawn to the mammoth exhibit of the spring Salon at the Grand Palais.

This Salon is composed of the oldest art society in France, that of the Artistes Français, founded in 1673, and the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (from which certain prominent members seceded to form the Salon des Tuileries). Although their pictures are arranged in different galleries, the rooms are continuous so that the paintings of the Artistes Français and the Société Nationale are scarcely distinguishable the one from the other. Apart from the familiar paintings of such men as Van Dongen and Foulta, distinguished leaders of the latter body, it is the exhibition of the Société des Artistes Français which holds the major interest, if for no other reason than the immense breadth of its activities.

A Vast Showing
There are not only some 2000 paintings shown by the Artistes Français, but there are another thousand drawings, water colors, pastels and miniatures, 600 sculptures, 200 medals and engraving on fine stones, more than 100 architectural drawings, more than 400 etchings and lithographs, and another hundred examples of applied art.

These statistics are catalogued in this way simply to give an idea of the astonishing activity of members of this society. It has been felt that more might be accomplished for these various branches of art by separate exhibitions, rather than have them crowded together and given because of this only cursory examination by the public.

This would fit most certainly the applied arts' section, which appears hardly to exist, and to the medals' section, which is lost sight of, and even to the architecture and etchings' rooms, which both deserve the publicity and special regard of individual exhibitors, but which in the Grand Palais and among the few thousand paintings are often almost ignored by the visitor.

Sculpture Well Set
With regard to sculpture, there is a difference. The great floor of the Grand Palais is given over to sculpture, where it is arranged as if the statuary were placed in some huge garden. The effect from the balconies (which lead to the rooms where the paintings are hung) is not less than imposing, and the sculpture thus assured the display and attention it merits.

There were three sculptures in particular much favored for the pur-

ity of line and rhythm. Two were of bronze: Pierre Traverses' "Atalante à l'Antiope" and Raymond Rivoire's "Artemis," goddess of the chase following a hound on a leash. The poetry of both these groups was evident in the grace of figure in natural movement and in the line composition of figure with dog in one instance and antelope in the other.

The impressive fact about the Salon this year is its reversion to the academic type of painting which formed the basis of these exhibitions two and more decades ago. The Salon d'Automne last fall, for example, fairly effervesced with newer forms of painting. This spring exhibition is staid and measured to an unusual degree.

Evidence of this is especially marked in the portraits, such as Philip de Laszlo's painting of "Le Prince Souverain de Monaco," Paul Doucet's portrait of Dr. T. T. Russell, Canon of Washington; D. Etcheverry's portrait of "Mme. A. V." and André Bachelier's colorful presentation of the Maharajah of Kapurthala. Called simply "The Amateur," a portrait of a man seated in a chair as if he were the opposite figure to Whistler's famous picture of his mother, by Antony Troncet, was a picture which seemed to outshine the others for sincerity of execution and harmony of subdued color tone.

Conservatism
Large canvases of figures in movement solidly painted and continually enjoyed by groups of visitors were Pierre Montezin's "Les Fauconniers," men knee-deep cutting rushes in water tinged with blue lights; Jules Pagès' handling of an old subject, "Le Pont-Marie," a Paris bridge, but making it fresh by the interposition before the bridge of horses and workmen on the bank vigorously and finely painted, and Raoul de Gardier's pictorial and admirably composed scene of shipping in Port Said as looked down upon from a ship's rail. Charles Fouqueray, whose splendid reds and blues have long been admired at the Luxembourg, introduced his brilliant coloring in a gathering about a quay by which lay a ship.

Jacques-Simon with his wet sands by Mont-Saint-Michel and crossing cart of visitors met with a warm reception. A Spanish artist, Francisco Gras, pupil of Sorolla, has two paintings of persons and children by the water which stood out from all other paintings in the salon on account of the extraordinary flood of light translated to his canvases. The strong colors, contrasting blues and greens and reds, and the fine outlines of the figures were sufficiently predominant to carry the richness of light.

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He drives a Reo Flying Cloud and he says that we don't begin to describe the wonderful performance which Flying Clouds have.

He's right. Everyone who drives a Flying Cloud and writes about it must fight the temptation to use every superlative he knows.

But if we printed exactly what we felt about a Flying Cloud, you'd probably call it "hooley."

So we ask you to read what this man says:

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For it is the earnest attempt of one man to picture what his Flying Cloud means to him. Others have been as lyric.

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"By accident, my hands closed over a Reo steering wheel and by accident my foot pressed the gas feed. My signature on the dotted line was no accident; no high powered salesman blarneyed, cajoled, flattered me into giving him an order. No word was spoken to me. Nothing was said to me about cranks, shafts, bearings, this, that, and the other. The only thing I heard was the soft purring of that motor as it said, 'Keep me, Mister, keep me. I'll perform. I'll win your respect or die trying. I'll perform after all other cars have quit. I'll go faster and ever faster and never stop. I'll beat them in traffic. I'll beat them on the hills, and I'll beat them on the straightaway. I'll be your pal, your friend, your slave. Take me. You need me and I need you.'"

"Your ads, tell me nothing of the pleasure this pal of mine has given me for the past nine months. They express none of the wild joys of living, the ecstasy of sitting in the cool breezes, and the confidence, the feeling of power, strength, and mastery that this pal of mine affords when we are out on the highway at night after a hard nerve-racking day of business. It is no conglomerate of inanimate steel, alloy and other metal. It is a living, breathing thing. It is a rip-roaring, powerful, ponderous draft horse in the mud, the snow and the ruts. It is a smooth, sleek thro-bred race horse on highways."

"Nothing passes it anywhere. It only makes seventy miles per hour but they're honest. The highly 'touted' cars of seventy-two, seventy-five, eighty, and even ninety miles per hour can't hold the pace and are forced to fall back."

"Why do I say this? Why do I compare this \$2000 pal of mine with \$4000 cars? Because its vibrant life justifies such a comparison. Because it answers my every request. Because it performs with and surpasses these others. Do I like it? It is a brother in arms to me. It seems to be a part of my being. It is in the battle of life with me."

"It takes me back to my football days. It is running interference for me in the last minute of play. The score is tied, the stands are wild-eyed, the yelling and din is thunder in our ears. The red blood of America is coursing through our veins; our hearts beat faster and faster; victory is almost ours—on, on, we must go; we must not stop, we must not falter; another ounce of energy; another whit of courage; another speck of determination and we win. The last defense has been bowled over by sturdy teammates, and the stands rumble and shake with that thunderous, surging mass of victory-mad humanity as it yells, 'A touchdown, a touchdown, we win.'"

"That old feeling of happiness, of exultation over a touchdown has passed in my life years ago, but I'm a new teammate renews in me that feeling of power, mastery, hope, exultation, and ownership of the world and all of its contents, as it sails along on a silvery cloud, seemingly gliding over its victory."

[This letter was written by a well known attorney in Kansas City. We'll gladly send you a copy of the letter and the booklet "Reo Has Told Her Story in Her Own Sweet Running Way"—which tells you what hundreds of other owners say.]

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Dutch Garden

By M. A. BATCHELOR

The stage is set to represent a Dutch garden. In the middle sit little children, close together, in green hoods and cloaks, with their backs to the audience. They represent the lawn. The stage round and in front of the lawn is like a wide, flagged path. At both sides and at the back of stage children representing different flowers are arranged so as to make a sloping bank. To left front is a green tub on a pedestal, in which stands a little yellow tree, clipped like a bird. Someone has left a large barrow on right front. At curtain rises, a small, fussy moorhen enters. She has a neat, dark coat, red bill, red legs, and carries a tiny red sunshade under her arm.

MOORHEN: Chick! Chick! Chick! Where is the pond? Where is the pond? Who ever heard of a Dutch garden without a pond?

THE FLOWERS: Good morning! What did you say? You wanted a pond? Why, there is—beyond, in the field, far away. Far away—far away.

MOORHEN: Very pretty and polite, my dears. And very nicely sung, too. But, oh, dear! You are only flowers, after all. And I miss my brothers and sisters so much. Whatever made me come wandering in here I don't know. Why, even a duck would be company, even a duck—

YEW TREE: Quack! Quack! Quack! MOORHEN (very surprised): Who said that?

YEW TREE: Tweet, tweet, tweet! Quack, quack, quack! Cock-a-doodle-doo!

MOORHEN (turning round and round): Who can that be? Is it you, Sunflower? Or are you only flowers, after all. And I miss my brothers and sisters so much. Whatever made me come wandering in here I don't know. Why, even a duck would be company, even a duck—

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"Why, Look, John! I Declare There is One Here Already."

you were so well behaved—so trim and neat.

THE LAWN: Yes, we are often trimmed, and we knit, too. Just now we are knitting mits for the daisies to stand on, dear little things. They produce from their little pockets small knitting needles and balls of green wool. They start knitting and singing. The song becomes a lullaby. The flowers nod and sway the little lawn.

MOORHEN: On your pedestal, I suppose you mean. I have never lived on a pedestal myself, and I like ponds better than most places. What is that green thing called, my dear? (Points to lawn.)

YEW TREE: Why, that is a lawn—a very fine lawn it is, too. I've heard folks say.

MOORHEN: Ah, yes, for a lawn I dare say it is—it's green enough. But ponds are green, too, and oh, so pleasant. My dear, so very pleasant. Always swaying about, you know, and such nice things to eat. You have only to dive for them. Now, can you dive on a lawn?

THE LAWN (calling out loudly): Certainly not!

MOORHEN: There you are! No diving on a lawn, no pleasant paddling about from one place to another. Always talking and never doing a thing.

THE LAWN (sings): So dull, she says, but she shall show That when we're mown So evenly.

(The lawn gives three rolling movements, the last bringing them face to face with the audience. They sit cross-legged and sing.)

The daisies love our wide green floor. The pigeons come here to explore. The flowers love us more and more. The skies shine down. The raindrops.

The shadows race. The swallows soar. The yellow tree and o'er O'er and o'er.

YEW TREE: Well, now I have lived here off and on for ever so long, and I've never seen one that before.

THE LAWN: We can play tennis, too. (They produce little white balls, which they throw to each other. Sometimes a ball hits a flower.)

SUNFLOWER (laughing and singing): I am a bird! Whoever heard Such a funny thing? Oh, so bold. My head of gold. But I cannot sing. No, I cannot sing.

MOORHEN: Then who can it be? I heard a cock and then a hen, and I think I heard a canary, too.

YEW TREE (jumping to attract attention): It's me! It's me! But I'm a yew.

MOORHEN (making a deep curtsy): No, no. Indeed, you are not me. You are you.

YEW TREE: Why, that's what I said. I'm a yew.

MOORHEN: If that is a riddle, I give it up. And if you are a bird, what kind are you? In all the ponds where

scolding me, you make me feel so at home in your beautiful garden. I shall certainly tell my family about you, and how kind you have all been. Yew Tree: We all love your family, Madam. Why, dear me! What would a Dutch garden be without a moorhen?

MOORHEN (All smiles): We certainly must. We could not have a prettier house or better friends. And now I should like to give some little entertainment to all of you who have been so kind to me. What can I do, I wonder?

THE DUTCH GARDEN QUADRILLE: One and two and three. Let us do our best to please everyone. (The dance then begins. It is a very bright little dance such as birds love. The lawn beats time, and the flowers sing.)

MOORHEN: The Dutch Garden Quadrille! Dance us the Dutch Garden Quadrille!

MOORHEN: Well, certainly, I and my family have danced it for years, and if it will give you any pleasure, I shall be very pleased to dance it again. But I must have a partner. Madam Yew Tree, will you dance with me?

YEW TREE: Well, I am not much of a dancer, as I have stood on one leg for so long. But, of course, I have seen members of your family dance the Quadrille hundreds of times, so I know it by heart. (Points to her.)

MOORHEN: And every moorhen has

The Pets Next Door

Little Tot, who lives next door, has a great variety of pets, all living happily and harmoniously in the understanding and love reflected by a little girl.

There is Allegra, the desert tortoise, who has lived in Little Tot's family about four years. Elissa, the three months' old goat, romps and plays with Little Tot, and is the happiest most frolicsome of all her pets.

"Smarty," the little bantam rooster, has a large family of bantam hens and little chickens. The kitten is the prettiest, softest little animal Little Tot has.

Allegra and Elissa live in the same fenced-in yard. They eat their meals together, and sleep as close together as they can. The turtle lies close to Elissa's neck, with the most friendly way of cuddling under the goat's long legs. Often we have a good laugh when we see Elissa's head stretched across the turtle's back, and Allegra's head far out from her shell, each having a pleasant nap in the shade of the bamboo tree.

Nothing delights the goat more than to put both front feet on the turtle's back, while this slowly moving old tortoise ambles around the yard. In walking slowly on her hind legs, the goat gets a regular trolley ride with the turtle as the car.

One day, when Allegra was being fed a banana from a small kitchen knife, Elissa crowded up to the corner of the yard, stood with her feet on Allegra's shell, and tried to steal the banana before her playmate had a chance to bite it. Their mouths were so close together that it took about all Allegra's wits to keep the goat from having the entire banana.

Allegra enjoys cantaloupe shells, and eats them with more speed than she does anything else. She bites through the rind and outer shell, leaving a very definitely marked mouth shape. She enjoys all fresh vegetables, and many fruits, and eats lettuce with the goat. It is very funny to see them pulling at the same piece of lettuce. Elissa usually gets

more than her share, for Allegra simply cannot hurry.

During the warm sunny part of the day, the turtle takes her siesta. She crawls into her box, and stays until the cool of the day.

Whenever a turtle is afraid, it draws its head into its shell, but seldom does this turtle do this when her best playmates are with her, Little Tot and Elissa.

Bluebirds

(Written for the Bluebird Club of Anacortes, Washington)

We're just a flock of bluebirds. So blithesome and so gay; We broadcast only music And sunshine on our way.

If you will only listen To songs of joy expressed— Then we shall all be happy To do our very best.

So let us carry tidings, As happiness we strew, To show the world how bluebirds Can only be "true blue."

RUTH ESKINE DOWD.

Douglas Invents a New Game

H. DOUGLAS, you think of a game this time. I am so busy, Daddy will be here in a half-hour and the biscuits must go in the oven.

"Well," said Douglas thoughtfully.

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Stories in Stamps

Peeps at Many Things

HERE are a great many pictures on my stamps, that I'd like explained to me," said Harrison, looking up from a study of his collection, one evening. "Begin at the beginning, and take them one at a time," said Daddy.

"On a Liberian stamp, two men are carrying on their shoulders something that looks like a long, round curved stick."

"That's ivory," explained Daddy. "It's an elephant's tusk."

"Do they grow big enough for two men to carry?" asked Harrison in surprise.

"They weigh from 50 to 150 pounds," said Daddy, "and are sometimes nine feet long."

"Where are most of them found?" asked Harrison.

"In Asia and Africa, but the largest are taken from the elephants in Africa," explained Daddy. "A pair of such tusks are pictured below a panther on another African stamp from the French Congo."

"What is this sharp-pointed mountain in the sea?" asked Harrison, holding up a Newfoundland stamp.

"That's an iceberg. It's a floating mass of ice from a glacier," announced Daddy. "They are very beautiful, but ships don't dare go too near because of the size."

"It doesn't look so very large," answered Harrison in surprise.

"Only one-ninth of the whole iceberg can be seen," explained Daddy. "The other eight-ninths is below water."

"Then a ship couldn't see it all even if it was near," exclaimed Harrison. Satisfied about that, he handed Daddy another.

"Here is a single tree on a stamp

Bedtime

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The stars are twinkling, bright and glad.

Oh, what a lovely day I've had! And now it's time to go to sleep. While stars above me shine and peep In at the window. On the floor Are little patterns; while the door Shows streaks of light, all straight and neat.

Gifts from the lamp across the street, Teddy's asleep, and Dolly too. And Fluffy Chick in my wee shoe. In which she lies, so small and snug. Beside the fender, on the rug. Mummy has tucked me safely in. The sheet's all smooth beneath my chin.

Spotty's held close, and Jack, and Walt. My dear toy dogs. We're all so safe And happy here, till once again The sun peeps through the window-pane.

DOROTHY THORNTON.

Hidden Fish

Each of the following sentences includes the names of two kinds of fish, the letters spelling them being in their correct order:

1. The starlings were merrily singing this morning.

2. His last route was understood to be a long one.

3. The judge's words were stinging rebuking to the culprit.

4. The butterfly perched on a spray of goldenrod.

5. She dropped her ring as she scattered corn for the pigeons.

6. A loose spike in the walk tore a hole in the sole of my shoe.

7. Why, here is Hal. I but now saw him enter the garage.

8. This car painted blue is too conspicuous for my taste.

9. Those men had entered the boat before it had docked.

Key to puzzle published May 28: Pen, ink, tablet, crayon, eraser.

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THE HOME FORUM

Andrew Lang on Homeric Unity

IN READING Lang's poem on Homeric unity, we conclude that it is perhaps his finest poem. In "Homer and the Epic" he maintains the same thesis in prose. After a chapter of general introduction he gives a full summary of the famous theory put forth by Wolf over a hundred years ago. According to Wolf, who after the manner of other discoverers had been anticipated to some extent by various ancient and modern scholars, writing was not employed for literary purposes when the Homeric songs first appeared and for centuries these were remembered and recited by minstrels called rhapsodists. The rhapsodists, on their own daring, added, subtracted and changed their will. In the sixth century B. C. Pisistratus of Athens had the scattered lays written down and arranged. Various interpolations and corruptions were made by later copyists. Finally, Aristarchus and other critics of the Alexandrian school (after 200 B. C.) settled the text. Lang, following Volkman's criticism of the Wolfian hypothesis, argues from the existence of some form of writing, picture or hieroglyphic, among other races, and the use of various writing materials, such as skins, potsherds, lead, leaves, stones, etc.—that a people as quick and intelligent as the Greeks would not long be without the means of writing. Moreover, there is a Greek inscription in Egypt at least as old as 550 B. C., written from left to right, and containing three more letters from the Phœnician alphabet. A good deal of time must have been required before this stage of culture was reached. Even if there was no public reading, a poet might commit his poems to manuscript as the French trouvères did, as a prompt-book and memory refresher, or for the purpose of selling the right to recite that poem to minstrels. Lang thinks writing in Greece may go back to 950 B. C.

All that the opponents of Wolf's theory can do, of course, is to negative his hypothesis. The affirmation that writing was used in the very early times in Greece for literary purposes, cannot be proven. Wolf does not deny that Homer could write, but that Homer was in the habit of writing. As recitation must have been the main way of communicating the Homeric poems, whether there was a written text or not, we may say, if we are allowed, that in its essential part the Wolfian theory stands up when it is knocked down. It is true Lang thinks that the breaking down, now generally admitted, of Wolf's theory of a collection and recension of the Homeric poems by Pisistratus is not only fatal to Wolf's whole theory, but to the whole race of separatists.

"If," says Lang, "separatist scholars reject his (Wolf's) theory as a myth, without basis in evidence, how do they account for the present existence of the Iliad and Odyssey?" If Pisistratus and his friends did not give unity to scattered lays, who did when and where? We suppose

The Sovereign Tree

The Gold Mohur is out! An outrageous feast of color greys the eye on every side. Vermilion, scarlet, orange and yellow, a subtle difference in shade marking each tree and giving it a distinct character apart from its size or shape.

A fortnight or so ago, in central India, only bunches of hard green buds were to be seen. It seemed as though the trees had not yet awoken from their cold weather rest! But today most of them are aflame, some in full blaze, others appearing only to have caught fire here and there. Each orchid-like flower hangs in its own little world, its own little universe, unfolding its loveliness to the intense rays of the Indian sun. The sturdy trunk, which in texture and color remind one of a young elephant's skin, grows upright from the dusty soil and quickly spreads into slightly gnarled, but sweeping, branches which carry their weight of clustered blossoms proudly, royally. There is no tree quite so glorious nor so welcome, for it blooms at a time when the gardens are desolate, swept by the hot winds of summer which leave few flowers in their wake. It is indeed a king among trees, growing often to a goodly height, and beautiful even in infancy when the slender sapling gives its tribute to the sun in scattered, ragged blooms.

The fern-like leaves fringe the flowers frugally; but when, after two or three months of glory, the last petals have been washed to the ground by the torrential rains of the monsoon, the leaves come into their own and make a different tree picture, resembling a Japanese pine. The not weather leaves few flowers, but there is another blossom laden tree which is often to be found close beside the Gold Mohur, not so tall nor so colorful and seeming to hold up attenuated hands of flowers as though they were the fingers of the "Frangipani," though frankly ugly in themselves, point sheaves of tiny waxen windmills, fragile and fragrant. These with the Gold Mohur the people gather to their hearts and flower vases, feeling grateful for beauty so generous and so timely.

In the country round about the trees are heavy with green and golden blossoms just opening. They make a most exhilarating sight with their great compact masses of foliage and fruit, the former most satisfying to the eye, every green and bronze leaf shining as though it had been polished, the latter giving promise of many a luscious dish.

To many the dust and heat of India, especially in this month of April, becloud the beauty lying round about, yet the allurements is there. The glamour of the East is not found for those with eyes to see. Every day reveals the surprising phenomena of nature, her color and form, the orderliness which never leaves India entirely destitute. Perhaps the trees rightly take first place in the affections, because of the protection they afford from the blazing sun, while even the leafless ones give opportunity for study of their marvelous structure and add dignity to a landscape in which the fellows seem to have run in a riot of color.

How wonderful they are! Their endless variety, their distinct personality. They are beauty, abundance, stability and protection made manifest.

Bettina's Invitation

THE spirit of summer has imbued Bettina as, poised on a rock in the shallow pool, she seeks to beguile the frog, who waves a finny leg in farewell as he plunges to safety. To her he is not a cold, green amphibian, for she recalls the wonderful frog of fairy lore who needed but a reassuring pat and a kind word to change into a gracious prince with plumed hat and coat of velvet. Even should he remain a frog, what a delightful playmate would he make—with ability to leap and jump, flaunting his green and yellow jacket, a match for her calico frock of verdant hue.

Mrs. Vernon Thomas Kirkbride has symbolized the seasons with some of her little friends. Here is winter—a boy, almost a baby, bundled with reefer, scarf, leggings and



Summer. From an Etching by Vernon Thomas Kirkbride.

Liverpool's Command

If you have come from Melbourne, Or even Sydney, say, You may not know the story so much told round Mudgee way. Abroad you may have traveled, Well read you still may be, Yet not have heard of Liverpool In your school history.

For when he climbed the ranges That they called after him, And first surveyed the plains, grass-waved To the horizon's rim: "Go back, my men, for boats," said he, "We'll need them for this inland sea."

And now the roads go winding, The red roads go a-winding, Between the plains of Talbragar And the valley of Turee, And stations skirt the ranges, Ranges forever famous Because of Liverpool's command To sail that inland sea.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Raleigh's Knighthood

It is usually accepted that Raleigh was knighted as a recognition of his services in launching the *Amadas* and *Barlowe* voyages, but the evidence is very conflicting. The patent of March 25th, 1584, has in its title the words "Mr. Walter Raleigh, now knight," a curious mixture of titles which, as Mr. Collier pointed out, was not unprecedented. On the other hand Raleigh himself had a seal cut after the return of this first expedition, in which he styles himself "Walter Raleigh, knight, Dominus et gubernatoris Virginie"—miles before the distinctive words for Esquire, as distinguished from Esque for Knight. Further evidence that the traditional date of the knighthood is approximately correct is a letter from the Spanish Ambassador Mendoza, dated February 22nd, 1585, which states "The Queen has knighted Raleigh, her favourite" as if it were recent news, and another letter from Hakluyt, in Paris, to Walsingham, of April 7th, 1585, in which he refers to his patron as Mr. Raleigh. Hakluyt might not have known of Raleigh's knighthood till after two or three months, but he could be ignorant of it after a whole year is incredible. It would seem that Collier, whose reasoning at first sight is so convincing, was misled by the descriptive matter on the outside of the patent; the text itself refers to its holder simply as Walter Raleigh, Esquire. What probably happened was that the endorsement of the outside of the document was put on after the approval of the grant by Parliament in December, and that in putting it on the clerk suddenly remembered that Mr. Raleigh was not a knight and added that information. In any event; to be a knight at that time was an honour; at the end of Elizabeth's reign it was commonplace, and by James's a joke, even conceivably a disgrace.

The observant reader will have noticed by this time, no doubt, the various spellings of Raleigh's name. It is true that both he and his contemporaries varied it considerably, cap, yet free as air and skating in a very ecstasy. He is safe on wide rocky-like skates as he pirouettes, makes circles, swings around and balances—a boy and a skater, the very spirit of winter. Spring dances lyrically to the orchestra of the woods, music which none but herself may hear. Summer beckons to the frog. Autumn has a note of wildness in her curls as she reaches for the grapes clustered on a laden vine. To these children the seasons are melody and rhythm. Youth dances in all the etchings—youth, lyricism, a bit of pretty paganism and no note of care.

These children are welcomed in many exhibitions. They are not stilled, nor do they realize they are posing, nor that occasionally they are susceptible to bribes. Oftentimes a pretty pose has been fixed

on the copper plate as artist and model work in the studio, by a promise of a decent with the elevator man, an ally tried and true, to a near-by restaurant where ice cream in marvelous molds is to be found and Bettina, George and Pamela may relieve the strain of being so long good by nibbling a pink rabbit wearing a strawberry for a cap.

To watch Mrs. Kirkbride at work is an interest. She must prepare her plate in the presence of children who want to help, to take her needle, launch into a story of "The Four Winds," "Christopher Robin" or "Goody Two Shoes," and soon artist and model are "en rapport," one helping the other, and before Bettina or George can tire they are fixed on the copper, high in a swing, blowing bubbles, voyaging on a gate or just looking natural and pretty.

For instance, there is the unique language which belongs solely to the two little words, "Thank You." They seem so small, so innocent, so generally accepted, yet the language of "Thank You" is vast and as different and interesting as the piece goods arranged prettily on the counter for madame's inspection and possible purchase.

Indeed, one might class the intonations of the "Thank You" language with these same materials—the warp and the woof and the quality. There is the satin thank-you—smooth and rich—the thank-you which comes from the loveliness of culture, and whose loveliness lies in its sincerity. Then there is the velvet thank-you, heavy and beautiful—until the deception of the wrong side is exposed. One is at liberty to ignore completely the stiff, thank-you without violating the rules of etiquette. It is automatic and indifferent, touched with irritation. It is the thank-you which is sometimes handed over counters with change and wrapped merchandise.

Across the back fences of little towns gingham thank-yous are exchanged. Always they are simple and unassuming but genuine and honest. Many times these will outwear even the richness of the sleek satin. However, if the town is very small and, perhaps, interfering, the back fence thank-yous may be only of the calico variety, held up carefully so the gay flowers and not the senseless wrong side will show.

A frequently used part of the thank-you language is monopolized by madame when she thanks her friends prettily for the party invitation but pleads a business engagement. Whereupon she hangs up the receiver exultantly and hurries to dress so she may not keep her country club host waiting. That is a tulle thank-you—fragrant and dainty, yet so empty—so easily given, so easily brushed away!

But from friend to friend, when hand clasps hand in silent gratitude, the thank-you comes suddenly of the purest linen—soft and sheer, firm and strong. This is the thank-you that is the true beauty—this is the beauty that gives one language its immortality.

Teedere Bemoediging

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

NIET alleen in moderne boeken, maar ook in oudere literatuur vindt men interessante verhalen, welke nobele en wijze karakteristieken; en door deze nader te beschouwen worden wij dikwijls bemoedigd en gesterkt om onze levensweg te vervolgen. Ook in het dagelijksch leven zien wij voortdurend veel, dat nobel is tot uiting komen; en het is opmerkelijk, dat hoe meer liefdevol iemand uitdrukt, des te meer zal hij de edele kunst van te bemoedigen beoefenen. Zelfs kinderen zijn hierin bedreven; want in plaats van hunne speelmakkers te critiseren, wanneer fouten gemaakt worden, zullen zij hun vriendjes aannemen het opnieuw te proberen. Een kleine wond, dat zij zich vergissen, met de vriendelijke bemoediging het nog eens te proberen, opent voor het jonge volkje vaak den weg tot een vlugge verbetering en zoodoende leeren zij ons gereedelijk anderen eerder te bemoedigen dan te ontmoedigen.

De toepassing van Jezus' tweede gebod: "Gij zult uwen naasten liefhebben als uzelfen" bestaat voor ons belangrijk deel in het bemoedigen van elkander, evenals de Meester zelf, die hij hem waren, gedurig opwekte tot goeden moed, zoals in de woorden: "Zijt goedsomeds, ik ben het, vrees niet." Welk een bemoediging moet dit geweest zijn! En welk een bron van waarheid is het heden de onpersoonlijke waarheid in Christian Science geduriglijk te hooren zeggen. Wegs welgemeend: Waarheid is hier; vrees niet!

De leer van Christian Science stelt mannen, vrouwen en kinderen in staat om juist die soort bemoediging te geven; want de leerling, ontdekken spoedig, dat het iemand veel gelukkiger maakt zijn medemenschen thuis of in de wereld waar hij werkt, te bemoedigen, dan de algemeene harmonie te verstoren door te witten, door persoonlijke kritiek of ontmoedigende opmerkingen. Het is voornamelijk in haar wet ter geneezing van ziekten en kwalen, dat deze Wetenschap der Christelijkenheid den gezonden en bemoedigenden invloed van de waarheid verleent.

Van een ieder, die deze Wetenschap volgden, hare regels in praktijk brengt, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy het volgende in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 423): "De metaphysicus, die Gemoed tot grondslag van zijn werken maakt, zonder inachtmeening van de stof, en die de waarheid en harmonie van het zijn beschouwt als verheven boven dwaling en disharmonie, heeft zichzelf sterk in plaats van zwak gemaakt om het geval te behandelen; en naar verhouding sterkt hij zijn patiënt met de opwekking tot moed en bewuste macht." Wel mogen wij

"Thank You"

The world speaks so many languages! To the more prosaic, a language signifies something which must be transmitted audibly by word of mouth or on paper by queer characters. But sensitive hearts will find a language, mute and wonderful, in precious trifles—the charm of new-blown apple blossoms, the vivacity of yellow tarleton against black velvet hangings, the winsomeness of dappled summer skies—shadow-lace at the foot of locust trees. But, for these prosaic ones, we would say that there may even be a language within a language—vivid, strange, youthful.

For instance, there is the unique language which belongs solely to the two little words, "Thank You." They seem so small, so innocent, so generally accepted, yet the language of "Thank You" is vast and as different and interesting as the piece goods arranged prettily on the counter for madame's inspection and possible purchase.

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Tender Encouragement.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN MODERN books, as well as in earlier literature, are found many interesting narratives which introduce noble and wise characters; and by contemplating of these, we are often encouraged and strengthened to press on in life's journey. Also, in our observations of the affairs of daily life we see much nobility constantly being expressed; and it is noticeable that the more love one expresses, the more does he exercise the gentle art of encouragement. Even the little ones are adepts in this art; for instead of criticizing their playmates when mistakes arise, they will often encourage their little friends to try again. A gentle hint that accuracy is lacking, given with kindly encouragement to try once more, often opens the way for a quick correction among the little folk; and thus they apply teach one to encourage rather than to discourage another.

An important part of the application of the second command given by Jesus, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is found in the encouraging of one another; even as the Master himself constantly gave out the stimulus of good courage to those around him, as in his words, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." What an encouragement this must have been! And what a source of courage it is today to feel the impersonal truth in Christian Science constantly saying, "Be of good cheer; Truth is present; do not fear!" The teachings of Christian Science enable men, women, and children to extend just this kind of encouragement; for students early discover that it makes one far happier to encourage one's fellows, at home or in the workaday world, than to interrupt the general harmony by fault-finding, personal criticism, or discouraging comments. Especially in its work of healing sickness or disease, this Science of Christianity imparts the wholesome and encouraging influence of the truth.

Of everyone who practices this Science according to its rules, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and

The Blue Ridge

Still and calm.

In purple robes of kings, In the low-lying mountains sleep at the edge of the world. The forests cover them like mantles; Day and night Rise and fall over them like the wash of waves.

—HARRIET MONROE, in "Difference and Other Poems."

Tony's Dewdrop

Well, the very next morning he was 'way off on the top of a high ridge all to himself just at sunup, when he ketched a wink from a little dew drop what was laying out there on a bunch of green moss. And seeing's he was all alone, Tony he winked back at the critter, for you know, stranger—you fellows what's reading this book—a person'll do a heap of nice fool things when there ain't any other feller round to lat.

Well, sirs! the minute he done that, it seemed like somepnen inside him jumped up and holler'd, "Dew drop! Dew drop! Look at it! . . . you ain't never seen a dew drop afore! Look at it! Look at it!" Tony he did. He jest looked and looked at that dew drop with all the looks he had. It was filled with frosty light, and yit it had a rainbow in it too, and first the sun would twinkle it on the dew drop, and then it would twinkle it on the tother. And all the time he kep' setting there so round and pretty, like he was the whole of creation, and know'd a heap more'n it was almin to tell. That kinder made Tony mad.

"Hey! You doggoned sassy little cuss!" he bawls at it. "Don't you know I could bust yer head off one finger?" But that little critter didn't sass him back or nothing. It jest kep' right on twinking along there to itself, and the more Tony looked at it, the more awe-struck he sot. . . . He had never seen a dew drop afore, having got sorter acquainted with one dew drop. Tony commenced to see all of 'em like it was for the first time. "Peared like, everywhere he'd look the sun was twinkling, and twinking dew drops at him. Tony set there in a maze, jest fairly carried away with the sight, and seemed like he could hear every last one of them sparklers hollerin' out of him, "Brother! Brother!"

By now the sun commenced to lap them dew drops off'n the leaves and spider webs, and all of 'em went like they was glad to go, hopping away into the sun like they was jumping into their daddy's lap. About then a right peculiar thing come to pass. There was a little feller in camp what was the hands called Fiddling Jimmy, 'count of him allus playing tunes on his fiddle, and now as 'pon set there kinder dazed, watching them dew drops hop off into the sun all so round and pretty, it seemed like he heard that little fiddler playing a tune some-where right close. The tune it come higher and higher, 'til directly Tony thought he was riding away on it, like he was riding a saw-log down stream. But when the last little dew drop had hopped away to—well, wherever it is they does go—he dropped himself still setting there with his mouth gapping open.

"Well, I will be dogged!" he says. "An' that's what happens every mornin', and me never knowing it afore!" Then he peeked down at the twinkle of dew he had saved, and right that minute he knowed he'd ketched there a drop outer the head of all the world, and that what was in it was the sap in him too, and in all the varmints and critters, and rocks and rivers, and green things in all creation. MARY BAKER EDDY, in "Up Eel River."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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3 Alpha Port Cem.....	47	46%	46%
1 Am Arch	50%	50%	50%
2 Am Br Rov B.....	13	13	13
13 Am Cont Offields.....	1%	1%	1%
12 Am Dept Stores.....	24%	24%	24%
25 Am & Pgn Pk war 172	172	172	172
2 Gas Pk G.I.....	172	172	172
2 Am Haw SS.....	20%	20%	20%
18 Am Rayon.....	23%	23	23%
3 Am Roll Mills.....	100%	100%	100%
18 Am Solv & Chem.....	27%	28%	27%

12	Am States Sec A	12	11%	12
4	Am States Sec B	15%	15%	15%
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15	Am States Sec war	4%	4%	4%
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1	Am S'p'ow 1st pf	103%	103%	103%
1	Anglo-Am Oil	17%	17%	17%
28	Anglo Am Oil n v	17	17	17%
	Abil Com N	51	46 1/2	49

1 Atlantic Lobos.....	314	334	354
2 Atlas Plywood.....	904	904	904
3 Auburn Auto.....	1374	136	136
1 Axon&Fish Tob.....	494	494	494
1 Bahia Corp.....	1484	1484	1484
2 Bahco Corp pf.....	194	194	194
3 Bancalety Corp.....	214	214	214
1 Barker Bros.....	354	354	354
1 Barnsdall geb fls.....	54	54	54
1 Belding Hall.....	204	204	204
1 Bell Co.....	204	204	204
4 Bohn Alum&Brass.....	84	834	824
1 Buann Cr.....	101	101	101
1 Brill A.....	28	28	28
1 Brillo Mfg.....	25	25	25
1 Brl Mfg.....	274	274	274
3 Bristol Meyers nw.....	324	324	324
10 British Celanese.....	27	264	27
11 Bklyn City Ralrd.....	74	74	74

1	Burris Bros new	277	277	277
2	Butter	87	87	87
3	CG Spring & Bp	87	87	87
160	Can Marc Wires	7	7	7
161	Can Milk	58	57 1/2	58
7	Carnation Milk	58	57 1/2	58
2	Case Food Wks.	43	43	43
1	Casey's Lunch	43	43	43
2	Celanese Cp Am	84	84	81
12	Cent Am Mines	44	4	4
1	Chickirrigal	28	28	28
1	Checked Cab new	28	28	28
21	Cities Serv new	71	70	70
2	Cities Sv Bkrs	53	53	54
1	Cities Serv	103	103	103
1	Clt SvPw 65¢pt	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
1	Clt St & Fuel	51 1/4	53 1/2	54 1/2
1	Com Am	186	186	186
1	Cohn, Hall & Mx	327	327	327
170	Colombia Sxnd	26	19	19
171	Colombia Sxnd	26	19	19
50	Comwell Ed	186 1/2	185	186 1/2
50	Com Pow pt.	104	103 1/2	104

[illegible][illegible]

3	Gonchik Corp. Min.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
4	Grand Stores new	7	7	7 1/4
2	Gulf Oil Corp.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
41	Happel's Candy	7	7	7 3/8
2	Hazeltine Corp.	15	15	15
3	Heda Min	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
2	Hart Parr	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
2	Hires Co	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1	Houston Gulf Gas.	17	17	17
32	Hudson Bay M&S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
8	Humble Oil&Ref.	82 1/2	82	82
25	Hygrade Food	43 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
12	Indust Rayon A.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
2	Insurance Sec.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
4	Intercon Petrol	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

1	Inter Shoe	84	84	84
2	Iron Cap	7 1/4	7	7 1/4
22	Iron Utilities B.	18 3/4	17	17
8	Joske Bros ctf.	42 3/4	42	42
21	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	151 3/8	149 3/4	149 3/4
8	Lehigh Pow Sec n	43 3/8	42 1/2	43 1/2
75	Lehigh Val Coal S	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
2	Leonard Oil	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
8	Lobby, McN. & Lobb.	12	12	12

35	Left Bros	27	27	27
4	Leifcourt Realty	31	31	31
22	Magdalena Synde	1	1	1
1	Marc Wireless Ltd	15	15	15
7	Marion Stm Show	91	89	91
8	Mason Val Mines	1	1	1
115	Mavis Bottling Co	20	19	20
2	Mercantile Stores	149	149	149
41	Mesabi Iron	4	3	3
2	Metro Itos50 Sta A	8	7	7
1	Metro 5to50 St pf	80	80	80
1	Metro Ch Stores	623	623	623

1	1 Middle West Cof. 154	154	154
2	2 Mohawk & Hud P 443	443	443
3	3 Mohawk & Hud W 181	181	181
12	12 Mohawk Val new 68	672	672
4	4 Monsanto Ch.m. 601	601	601
25	25 Mountain Prod. 24	24	24
4	4 Municipal Service 203	205	205
1	1 Nat El Pow A... 567	567	567
5	5 Nat Food P B... 133	133	133
4	4 National Leather 48	48	48
1	1 Nat Rdy Serv 271	271	271
1	1 Nat Trade Inal. 343	343	343
4	4 Nat Ties Supply 131	131	131

2	Nehel (Oscar) Co.	25	247½	25
5	Nelson Corp (H).....	32½	32	32
1	New Cornelia Corp	29½	29½	29½
+20	N J Zinc.....	185½	184½	184½
+25	NY Tel 6% pf.....	113½	113½	113½
8	Nicholas & Sh nw	68	67½	68
2	Nichols & Ship war	43	48½	48½
43	Niles Bem Pond.....	73	68½	72
4	Nipissing Mines.....	4	4½	4
3	Noma Elec.....	23	22½	23
159	Noranda Mines.....	31½	29½	31½
1	No Am Util Sec.	93	93½	93½

10 Nor Ohio Pow...	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 North Pipe Line	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
87 Northeast Pow...	29	28	28
19 Nor West Oil...	10	10	10
11 Ohio Cop	80	80	80
1 Ohio Oil	64	64	64
29 Pantepec Oil Ven.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Pender Groc A...	55	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
1 Pender Groc B...	50	50	50
150 Penney A pf...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Penn Ohio Edis u	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
140 Penn O Ed pr pf	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

1 Penn. Water & Pow.	864	864	864
3 Phelps Dodge	1344	1344	1344
5 Beck Barth Co pf.	21	21	21 1/8
3 Pigg Wigg Cp.	29 1/2	29	29
5 Pines Unit Front	116	115	115
30 Pitts Lake Erie R	160 1/4	160 1/4	160 1/4
10 Pitts Pl Glass	223	223	223
3 Potrero Sugar	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
6 Prairie Oil & Gas	51	50 1/2	51
16 Prairie Pipe Line	315	314 1/2	315
1 Premier Gold	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 3/8
3 Pyrene Mfg	8	8	8

	1979	1980	1981
2 Performance Stor	119	119	119
2 Pre Fab A	34%	34	34%
4 Richfield Oil war	21%	21	21%
50 Richman Bros	288%	288%	288%
1 Richmond Rd cv pf	37	37	37
4 Ruberoid Co	113%	113%	113%
58 Safe T Stat Co	51	51	51
30 Safeway Stores	510	510	510
9 St Regis Paper	88%	88	88%
1 Salt-Creek Prod	28%	28%	28%
2 Schulte Real Est	27%	27	27%
2 Schulte United	19%	19%	19%

18	Servel Inc vte	151	15	153	
8	Shackuck Denn	201	195	90	PH
1	Shaeffer Pen	573	578	93	
6	SilicaGelCor vte	253	237	276	Ph
1	So Am Gold&PI	312	312	336	sil
10	Seton Lea	31	31	31	lar
11	So Asbestos	32	263	207	ye
3	South Coast	24	24	24	
2	Southeast P & L	267	267	267	sh
1	S'cast P&L war	203	203	50	sh
1	S'cast P&L pt pf	90	90	90	sp
2	South Penn Oil	48	48	48	wh

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Trading on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in May slightly exceeded 2,000,000 shares or the highest monthly total in more than 25 years. Transactions for five months ended with May in excess of 6,500,000 shares are also larger than the corresponding period of any year since 1902, with the first six months trading counted to 7,696,824 shares.

per \$100 share. Thus the stockholder for the first half of the year 1924 have received only an average of \$1.53 per \$100 share, the lowest average income for a great many years.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT
California crude oil production in the week ended June 2 averaged 642,000 barrels daily, an increase of 2200 daily over the previous week.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS WILLS IS EASY WINNER

Takes International Hard-Court Tennis Title in Straight Sets

AUTREUIL, France (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills today won her first big tournament of 1928, defeating Miss Eileen Bennett of England, 6-1, 6-2, in the final for the international hard-court tennis championship.

The American champion won the decisive match as she has previous matches in this tournament, with consummate ease, dropping only three games, two of which were on her service. In the entire tournament, including the final, she lost only 13 games and never was forced to extricate herself.

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R. W. King Stars in Running High Jump

Stanford Athlete Clears 6ft. 6in., While Kibbey Throws Javelin Over 200 Feet

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REDS WINNING CONSISTENTLY

Have Not Lost More Than Two Straight Games This Season

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Women and Boys.

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LIGHTING FIXTURES
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DAILY FEATURES

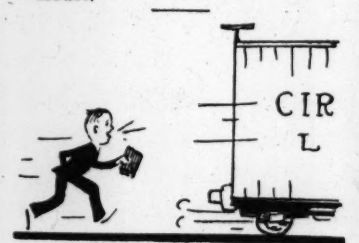
Odds and Ends

Penguin Eggs
It has been estimated that there are 5,000,000 penguins on Dassen Island, about 40 miles from Cape Town, S. A. These birds nest in the sand, every yard or so being occupied and the new ones take the form of a burrow or cave. The eggs are harvested and sent to Cape Town, where they are considered a great delicacy.

Longview News: Just to demonstrate how busy we have been with stern reality, it can be cited that a year has passed and failed to bring out a single new breakfast food.

Australia's First Capital
The first Government house in Australia Governor Phillip took with him from England. It was a canvas house built on numbered frames. It cost £125!

Worcester Telegram: The housing situation will never be such that there will be trouble in finding a tenant for the White House.



BOX CAR LIBRARY
A novel circulating library in New Mexico is located in a box car. In supplying literature to the railroad men, the car is switched periodically from one line to another.

Louisville Times: Somehow or other, stepping from one little rug to another on a polished hardwood floor always reminds us of Eliza crossing the river on the ice in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Durer
The quarter-century of Albert Durer, the greatest of German painters, was celebrated in Nuremberg, Bavaria, in April. He made some of the earliest impressions of landscape ever produced in water-color sketches.

Detroit News: An alarm clock beside the speaker at Chicago banquet told them when their time was exhausted, but complaints were made by some of the diners that it woke them up.

Tonga
In Tonga, in the Friendly Islands, which is practically wholly Christian, the people govern themselves under a British Protectorate. There is no poverty or unemployment there, nor any national debt; instead it has a surplus of £150,000.

Boston Transcript: One of the great shoe companies will propose a golf course for its employees. This is today's development. Parking space for workers' motorcars was the problem yesterday. Landings are likely to be tomorrow.

Switzerland
Switzerland is a country of contrasts. It is a country of contrasts. It is a country of contrasts.

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The Monitor Reader

1. What is the new policy of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment?—Editorial.
2. What aviation history was chronicled in the first four months of 1928?—Odds and Ends.
3. What is the Moline elm?—House and Garden Page.
4. What is the derivation of "economy"?—A Word a Day.
5. How is choral singing regarded by different nations?—Music Page.
6. What is the present official title of King George V?—World's Great Capitals.
7. What was the interesting history of a baluster that belonged to a church planned and built by George Washington?—Antiques Page.
8. What was Mrs. Burnett's advice to a young writer seeking a literary career?—Home Forum.
9. What is the general attitude of druggists in handling liquors?—Editorial Note.
10. What "skilled profession," according to Sir Edward Parry, equips a woman to "reign with intelligence" in a household of her own?—Sayings.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Refuge

A shelter or protection from danger or distress is considered a refuge. The Latin *refugium*, back, and fugere, to flee, as the roots of this word, indicate its purpose. In the early stages of society, strongholds to which one could flee were a wise provision of justice. There were several cities designated as places of refuge, in which one could find protection until his innocence or guilt of a certain act might be proved.

A refuge, thus, was more than a hiding place; it was a sanctuary which secured safety by its sacredness. These retreats were usually found in walled cities built on rocks, so that the security afforded by them was assured. It is a satisfying thought to consider the Almighty as a refuge, for not only is He a stronghold, a perfect security, but a realization of this protection can rid us of the fancied evils of mankind.

One who flees to a place of safety is called a refugee. In this word the final syllable is accented and long, *ref-u-gee*. Ref-uge emphasizes the first syllable. Sound the *e* as in *end*, the *u* as in *use*. The *g* has the sound of *j*. "The Lord is my defence; and my God is the rock of my refuge."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

—A Thought for Today—

HE, WHO, in questions of right, virtue, or duty, sets himself above all ridicule, is truly great, and shall laugh in the end with truer mirth than ever he was laughed at.—LAVATER

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Work and Play for Every Day

JUNE

June days, June days, merry with a song, Bright days, light days, bringing summer's joys, Health and wealth days, made for girls and boys.

Monday

Choose a short story and begin to read it aloud. Watch the words closely and every time you can do something means, make the action take the place of the words. For instance, if the story reads, "She ran into the next room," you will not speak the words but you will run into the next room, and then come back and continue the story. This is great fun if several children play it together, or if one reads the story and another tries to guess the sentences by watching what is done.

Tuesday

Red and yellow, brown and blue, Can you find some colors, too? Sit outdoors in any comfortable spot. Choose your favorite color and then count up to 20 very slowly. While you are counting try to find the chosen color in the scenery before your eyes. As you find the color, write down where you find it. If you choose red, you may find it in a brick wall, the paper on a tin can, a flower, an automobile painting by a boy, and other things. When you have counted 20 and your time is up, choose another color and see how sharp your eyes can be. This game may be played in the house, too.

Wednesday

The young trees flutter in the breeze. The old trees gently rock their leaves. Did you ever make a collection of trees? Of course, not the real growing trees, for you would need a big barn or a forest to hold them, but a scrapbook and a box will hold this kind of a collection. Paste pictures of trees in the scrapbook, and also try to find something about every kind of tree that you see this summer. Trace around different leaves on the pages of your book and color the pictures with your crayons just like the real leaves. Anything that will not go into your box may be put in your box, such as nuts, acorns, and pieces of bark. Watch for interesting and unusual things connected with trees.

Thursday

Let's make Picture Posters today. Take a piece of wrapping paper or cardboard about twelve inches square. Perhaps you would like to make a farm poster, or one showing a harbor. For the harbor poster cut out small pictures of different kinds of boats, a wharf, a lighthouse, and

other things, arrange them as prettily as you can, and paste them on your paper or cardboard. You may make posters showing a scene of stores, a school scene, or a railroad station. Try to make them interesting enough so that you will be proud to hang them on the wall of your room.

Friday
Races are not always run. Walking races may be fun. Did you ever try a backward race? See who can reach a certain point first by walking backwards. An interesting race may be played by walking backwards along a string which is laid on the ground. If you step off the string you lose your turn. Try

Saturday
"I'm hiding it in a C." That means you have hidden a button or a clothespin in a can, a cart, a couch, a chair, or something which begins with the letter C. The next one who hides the article may choose as the hiding place something that begins with a B or any other letter. This game may be changed by using a color instead of a letter, and saying, "I am hiding this in something brown," or in some other color.

The wind's a frisky fellow, He keeps the door of earth He frolics with the flowers And roars with joy and mirth.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Had another visit today with the man who sells newspapers on the busy boulevard.

And just before I left him he dropped part of an old newspaper and I thought to myself—Here's a chance for me to put on a little show for him.

Then I wagged my tail and said: "There! What do you think of that?"

And he said: "Very clever, O' Top. Very clever!" But I don't think he cared much for the mess it made.

And I picked it up and growled and shook it for all I was worth!

Then I wagged my tail and said: "There! What do you think of that?"

And he said: "Very clever, O' Top. Very clever!" But I don't think he cared much for the mess it made.

And I picked it up and growled and shook it for all I was worth!

Then I wagged my tail and said: "There! What do you think of that?"

And he said: "Very clever, O' Top. Very clever!" But I don't think he cared much for the mess it made.

And I picked it up and growled and shook it for all I was worth!

Then I wagged my tail and said: "There! What do you think of that?"

In Lighter Vein

Definite Information

The work began at Mill Hill School where Dr. Murray, later Sir James Murray, was a master; but in 1886 the dictionary, with all its apparatus, was removed to Oxford, where it has had various homes, its final place of abode being the Old Ashmolean Museum. Here the busy workers were so often interrupted by inquiring visitors that one of them found it necessary to put on the door the notice, "This is not the Ashmolean Museum, an inadequate protection to which were gradually added in succession the further statements, "Nor the Bodleian Library," "Nor the Clarendon Building," and, finally, "Nor the Martyrs' Memorial as yet!"—London Observer.



"How is it that you've only written 10 lines of milk when the others have done pages?"
"I do mine on condensed milk, sir."

Trying to Please Him
"Ah, monsieur! I call to see Mr. Smith," said the foreign visitor.
"You can't, he's not down," replied the valet.
"What you tell?" said the visitor. "I come yesterday and you say I cannot see him because he is not up. Now you say I cannot see him because he is not down. What you mean? Ven vill he be in ze middle?"—Tit-Bits.

The Solution
A firm has produced a box of chocolates without any tinfoil or paper wrapping. Now, says the London Opinion, if people will only munch quietly and actors will speak up, plays should be perfectly audible.

The Thoughtful Servant
Mistress: "Oh, I thought I'd missed the steamer, but I see I still have 20 minutes yet."
Servant: "Yes, ma'am, I knew you'd be rushed so I set the clock back 30 minutes to give you more time."

Nonbreakable
Pliable gramophone records have been invented. The trouble is, says the Humorist, that they are playable, too.

What a Language!
"Why is our train so late?"
"Well," said the conductor, "the train in front is behind."

Sally's Precious Burden
Urbania, Ill.
"SALLY," a tame little mare, had become a great pet of the family—especially of the two little daughters. One day when the girls came home from school, they said a friend had told them of an open-air movie in the little town near by and that if the girls cared to go they could come over and see with her, for her father would take them all in his car.

The neighbor lived a half-mile away, so it was decided the girls had better ride Sally, as they often did. After the show they returned to the neighbor's home, where they mounted Sally to come home. She started off before the girls were well settled on her back, and she brushed them off when they went under a tree.

Sally went back to them and rubbed her nose against them and waited patiently for them to get on again. But they couldn't get her out of a walk the rest of the way home.

Opening the Season
IN THE days when excursions on the "dear old Savannah" (River) were so popular, there was a captain who each year, according to a contribution from Mrs. C. B. Savannah, Ga., opened the season with a free trip around the harbor and down the river. Those invited were the residents of the widows' home, the several girls' orphanages and the boys' home. The guests, the number sometimes running into the hundreds, were always transported to and from the pier free of charge by the Savannah Electric Company.

Mrs. C—and the Cats
THERE were a number of cats at the Chattanooga camp where Mrs. C. spent the summer, according to Mrs. E. S. K.'s story from San Antonio, Tex. As one by one the campers departed, Mrs. C. became interested in several cats, which obviously were left to their own resources. Before she left the camp, therefore, she arranged to pay one of the villagers to take care of her feline friends during the winter.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Balance of Power in the East

AN INTERESTING question is raised by Prof. Maximo M. Kalaw, dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines, when he states his belief that during the last ten years the situation in the Far East has so changed that "the Philippine Islands are safe now, and they would be just as safe without the presence of the United States." Whether there be agreement or disagreement with Professor Kalaw's conclusion, he emphasizes vividly the fact that the question of the Philippines is not exclusively one between them and the United States, but one of the consideration of which involves other nations.

The Philippine Islands are, in a broad sense, a part of the United States of America, but they are more than that. They are a part of that group of nations and peoples which rims the Pacific Ocean, and they are also, of course, a part of the world. The very forces which have knit the world into more of a unit have brought about the interdependence of the component parts one upon the other, and it is impossible to dissociate the Philippine Islands from their present and probably future international relations.

To grant independence to the Philippines today would at one stroke destroy that peaceful equilibrium which the Washington Conference established. It would open the road for a new shifting, a realignment of the balance of power in the East, and in that realignment the United States would have small voice indeed. With its stake in the Far Pacific voluntarily abandoned, the United States would receive courteous attention from Great Britain, China, Japan and those other powers vitally interested, but those powers would be compelled to act as seemed wisest from their own standpoints, regardless of any protests which the Washington Administration might make.

As long as the United States holds the Philippines they cannot conceivably become a cause of war. To reverse that statement and assert that the granting of independence would make the islands a cause of war is not true, of course, but it is most emphatically true that an independent Philippine Nation under present conditions would be a potential cause of war. And it is also true that the islands would be powerless to defend themselves, alone and unaided, from any power which might attack.

Except for China's civil wars, eastern Asia is stabilized at present by the workable balance struck among the United States, Great Britain and Japan at the Washington Conference. This fact is self-evident in the Far East. It is not equally self-evident that withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands (which would of necessity carry with it withdrawal of United States naval and financial backing) would so seriously disturb that balance as to make necessary a readjustment?

Restraining Competition

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, in a recent address before the American Iron and Steel Institute, proposed that the industry begin seriously the advocacy of a revision of existing laws so as to remove restrictions on business. As a result of the wild scramble for orders profits have declined and individual concerns are being faced with bankruptcy. Mr. Schwab pointed out that in the steel industry the situation has brought about a cross-hauling of material which is of no benefit to the public and highly expensive to the manufacturer. Tonnage sold in Chicago, for instance, is being hauled from Pittsburgh, whereas tonnage sold in New York may be hauled from Chicago. A more economic distribution of supplies would save the wastes which are now associated with transportation charges.

The example cited, of course, is but an instance of what is happening. Yet industry hesitates to take steps to remedy the situation, as it is apprehensive of what might happen to it under the anti-trust statutes. The laws, as at present conceived if not actually applied, are designed to protect the consumers. On the other hand, it is contended, reasonable co-operation between the companies comprising an industry should be permitted if the welfare of the industry itself is not to be jeopardized. It was upon such a theory that the industrial cartels of Europe were organized. It was for such purposes that governments have at times been constrained to adopt restrictive measures to protect their industries. Similar methods probably cannot be followed in the United States, but there is some measure of justice in the demand for a redefinition of the purposes of the anti-trust laws.

No one has ever contended that business should not earn a profit. The Sherman law never intended that this would be the case, and no statute enacted to supplement that law was designed to place impossible burdens upon a business man. That such apprehensions are now entertained have been raised is due in no small measure to the failure to define exactly what the law can do for the promotion of business at the same time it has endeavored to protect consumers against exploitation. The American Bar Association has given to this subject some consideration and, it is understood, plans

to give it still more study. Representatives of the labor unions have been advocating revisions of the anti-trust statutes before the Congress of the United States. It is reasonably fair, therefore, that the representative industries of the country shall also be heard.

The consumers suffer from uneconomical business practices, no matter from what they result. If the anti-trust laws have been the inspiration for uneconomical practices, as indicated in the present instance, then there is every reason why a rehearing of the case is in order. Now is the time the facts should be assembled for the attention of the legislators.

Will the Candidates Answer?

ALONG about this time the American politician who has attained the status of a presidential possibility begins to find his mail cluttered with questionnaires. It is a legitimate method of discovering personal views on public questions which canny candidates usually try to keep concealed. The fewer known views a man has, apparently, the more available he is as a partisan nominee. Accordingly, the most usual course adopted by the recipients of these inquisitive communications is to ignore them. Only when they have back of them some vigorous personality or driving force not to be denied, like Senator Borah, are results obtained—and we are not quite certain that the Senator has obtained answers to all the queries he sent out.

A recent ambitious questionnaire on foreign policies has been sent to the six leading candidates. It is in the form of an inquiry as to what is their position on a platform of "international relations." In passing we may note with interest that Mr. Norman Thomas, candidate of the Socialist Party, appears in this list, and that the eminent Senator Watson, who proclaims himself a serious candidate in the Republican ranks, is ignored. The platform is as follows:

1. All disputes regarding loans and investments, public and private, of the United States to countries in the Western Hemisphere should be submitted to a commission representing such nations; and when arising with other countries, they should be submitted to some similar body.
2. When the safety of foreign nationals in any country in the Western Hemisphere is threatened, the matter should be adjusted by co-operative action of nations of the American continents.
3. An investigation of American concessions abroad should be made by an authorized governmental agency, and a public record thereof kept.
4. Co-operation and conservation in development and distribution of the world's mineral resources and raw materials should be sought as a basis for peaceful and successful international relations.

It is quite obvious that the second of these planks is intended to suggest the substitution, for such adventures as the United States is now conducting in Nicaragua, of action by some Pan-American body. While at present of academic interest only, this suggestion is likely to grow as the South American countries, particularly, increase in power and prestige. It is not improbable that in the future the United States will find it desirable to make some such concession to Latin-American sentiment. That sentiment was strong at the recent Pan-American Conference in Havana, but was successfully suppressed by the astute diplomacy of Mr. Hughes. That very suppression, however, led to its breaking out with renewed vigor in the columns of the South American press since the conference adjourned.

Planks one and four offer the extension of co-operative methods to international relations. They imply that the Golden Rule, which more and more industrialists and great commercial leaders are finding applicable to domestic affairs, should have its place in international affairs as well. They are worthy of the most careful and unbiased consideration. It would be particularly interesting to get from Mr. Hoover, for example, his point of view as to the possibility for co-operative work for the development and distribution of mineral resources and raw materials. It would be interesting, too, to learn what Vice-President Dawes, as a financier of international experience, thinks of the necessity for the investigation of American concessions abroad.

Replies indeed on these subjects would be most interesting. Yet the probability of their being given is slight. The problems are propounded by an organization which bears the unfortunate title of the People's Lobby, but which, because of the presidency of Prof. John Dewey, would seem to justify respectful consideration. Unfortunately, in the heat of a pre-convention campaign, it is not likely that the six statesmen thus questioned will find time or inclination to respond.

Clarifying Rail Mergers

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, in its decision in the so-called Van Sweringen merger, has at least clarified its position in respect to railroad consolidation. Its opinion is obvious that the mergers should not be consummated for private profit. It indicates its belief that transportation requirements are to be the sole consideration. It also looks with apprehension upon the buying of control of small but important connecting links by larger roads or groups of roads.

There never was a strong case for the consolidation of the Erie Railroad with the Chesapeake & Ohio. One was a northern line, serving New York, and the other a southern road, reaching tidewater at Newport News. There were points of interchange, and it is not unlikely that one would have complemented the other in certain respects. But there are a dozen mergers, either now projected or readily possible, which have more to commend them from the standpoint of public welfare than did that of these two Van Sweringen roads.

In the intimation that the anti-trust laws had been violated in the obtaining of control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie by three competitive roads, the commission injects a new viewpoint in the consolidation proceedings. Section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act specifically authorizes the commission to approve such control when the property so acquired is not actually to be merged into the stronger road or roads. The commission is directed to see that such acquisition of control is in the public interest, and to make such regulations governing

as shall be deemed essential. To imply, therefore, that such control is in violation of the anti-trust laws brings an interesting element into the case.

The path of the railway strategists who have sought to consolidate the eastern lines has not been a smooth one. Even though their motive be entirely commendable, it is well that each step in the merger process be carefully and thoughtfully considered. Such analysis the Interstate Commerce Commission is by law mandated to perform, and it is apparent that it is not shirking its duties, however unpopular its decisions may be in certain quarters. The railroads, once scrambled together, cannot easily be unscrambled, and hence the caution with which the commission is protecting the public interest in the rail lines appears not only desirable but necessary. Since neither security holders nor rail patrons are given an opportunity to determine merger policies, it is well that the commerce commission is following every move as conscientiously as its recent decisions denote it to be doing.

There Are Still Some Left

THE age of machines may be producing mechanical conveyances in almost countless number, but that ancient friend of men, the faithful horse, still holds its own. This fact is constantly emphasized in various ways, one of the latest being the twenty-sixth annual parade of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association on Memorial Day, when more than 400 splendidly groomed animals paraded along Commonwealth Avenue before a larger crowd of spectators than ever turned out before for this annual event.

There is inspiration in a strong and noble horse. Displays of mechanical carriages may attract the immediate attention of those who are reached by the appeal of utility or the lure of speed and inordinate comfort. But the horse maintains a position in civilized society from which as yet no rival has been successful in completely ousting it. "Hast thou given the horse strength?" is a question asked in the Book of Job, and perchance it is an idea underlying the answer to this inquiry that enables the stanch companion of men to defy to a great extent all arrogant claimants to his sphere.

No purely man-made machine can ever take the place of nature's handiwork. The necessity for speed and power may have changed the scope of the horse's activity, but he remains that which he must be seen as, an ally of humanity in all its work and play. Motors may come and motors may go, but the horse goes on forever!

C. E. Montague

THE career of Charles Edward Montague was interesting and instructive, not only as that of a brilliant journalist and man of letters, but as that of a representative of all that was finest in the tradition of an England that is passing. Educated at Oxford, he joined the staff of the Manchester Guardian, was for some time its dramatic critic, and for twenty-five years its chief editorial writer. Though over age, he enlisted as a private in the World War, fought in the first line trenches until attached to war correspondents' headquarters, and left the army a captain in 1919.

His devotion to his country and to its old ideals of justice and fair play shines out from his books as well as from his career. He was not the kind of patriot who believed in closing his eyes to national faults. His attitude was vividly presented in "Disenchantment," the book, based on his war experiences, which made his name known to the general public. This was a trenchant exposition of British official shortcomings in the conduct of the particular struggle, and a passionate indictment of the cruelty and futility of all war. The attack was the more effective because of its very restraint. Mr. Montague's writings are much admired for their style, which is at once lucid and rich, with colorful figures of speech and allusions. For the intellectually curious his allusions, in particular, hold a challenge; for he seldom mentioned their sources, assuming his readers' familiarity with them.

His satire is seen perhaps at its mellowest in "A Hind Let Loose," an early novel of English provincial journalism. His next book, "Dramatic Values," was a collection of reviews of plays. When it is considered that they were written mostly for immediate publication, their erudition, their critical penetration and the finish of their style are astonishing. The author's flair for the right word and the exquisitely turned sentence found their use again in "Fiery Particles," a series of diamond-cut character sketches, and in "The Right Place," a book of enchanting essays on vacation lands.

"Rough Justice" was another war book, and "Right Off the Map," Montague's last book so far published, was a romance of war between two imaginary countries. In this last work there was perhaps ground for the complaint that the anti-war propagandist had got somewhat the upper hand over the literary artist. Nevertheless, Montague's name will remain in honored memory as that of a stylist and of an Englishman who stood firm through years of disillusionment for the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon world.

Editorial Notes

A striking indication of the broadening scope of modern statesmanship is seen in a comparison of two Memorial Days at Gettysburg. On the site where Abraham Lincoln expressed the highest thought of 1863 for "government of the people, by the people, for the people," Calvin Coolidge, sixty-five years later, included the great nations of the whole world in a plea for "a multilateral treaty limiting future resort to war."

Those who incline to the belief that the value of legislation is in inverse ratio to its amount doubtless consider that one of the greatest achievements of Congress in the session just closed was to make only 923 laws out of the 19,770 bills introduced.

Voters O-ught T-o E-lect worthy candidates.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY

IN MY last article I endeavored to set forth what seemed to be the origin of the Fascist régime, the program of Fascism for the regeneration of Italy, and the benefits it has conferred upon the Italian people. It is time to turn now to the other side of the picture and to consider the disadvantages of Fascism and how far its benefits are likely to be permanent.

The main price which Italy has paid for the order, discipline, and efficiency which Signor Mussolini has certainly introduced, has been the loss of personal liberty. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political action have been suppressed, on the ground that these are inappropriate for a nation sent back to school or a strongly disciplined state. The suspension of these primary liberties is usually regarded as justifiable in times of war or of revolution, and it was probably inevitable in the first period of the Fascist régime.

As an inevitable consequence of this suspension, however, tyranny of a very arbitrary kind has become common. Where all power is vested, practically without restraint, in the executive and its appointees, abuse of authority becomes inevitable. Signor Mussolini, has a pretty good way of dealing with his opponents, for if they attack or even criticize the Fascist régime they proceed for a space to the island "confines" off the coast. You are either for or against the Fascist state, and if you are against it the least penalty is exile.

What is probably more serious is the abuse of power by lesser officials. A régime such as the Fascist lends itself to corruption, to the working off of old spite and grudges, to injustice of all sorts and kinds by subordinates. The usual protection against these things is publicity or protest in some kind of representative assembly when the courts do not suffice. But these channels are now closed. The Duce probably does his best to control the wider sections among his followers, but no one man could supervise so vast a bureaucracy.

These characteristics, however, are practically inseparable from a far-reaching movement of reconstruction, especially a revolutionary movement following a long and exhausting war. The true question is not whether the Fascist régime has been rough and autocratic and unduly repressive in the past, for the compensating advantages which it has brought in its train have been very great. It is whether it is building up a new and better and more satisfying Italy in the future.

The answer is necessarily still obscure. It is too early yet to judge. At bottom the question is that presented to Europe at the time of the Reformation, the issue between authority and freedom, between obedience and individual judgment, as the foundation for church and state. Fascist Italy has definitely taken its stand on the side of authority, obedience, and discipline, as practiced in the medieval world against individualism, the independence, and democracy of the modern post-Reformation world.

The medieval theory, the theory applied later by Bismarck and the great autocracies, was that social order, progress and happiness can only come from above. The individual, so it says, is inherently incapable of governing himself outside the personal sphere. He cannot know enough. A satisfactory society, therefore, is only possible if he is made to subordinate himself to the state, so that he acts as an efficient and obedient unit in the community, and as those in authority judge best, either through patriotism or through fear of the consequences of disobedience.

To the older political theory the Fascists add a severe criticism of the experience of democracy. Democracy, they say, has produced its logical effects. The citizens of democratic countries are daily becoming more selfish and self-centered. They reject discipline and the reign of law more determinedly. Appeals to selfish interest rather than to the general good, more and more become the guiding star of parties and politicians. Unless society is to sink into a chaos of competitive selfishness, it is high time that

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The New Concept of "Soldier"

THE "At Home" at the Winchester Barracks, when the sergeant-major was host to a mixed gathering of privates and their parents, is an interesting sign of the times. A generation ago it would have been unthinkable. It is only since the war that there has come a subtle but searching change in the conditions of a soldier's life. In the first place, the whole army educational syllabus has been revolutionized. It is no longer only necessary for a private to have his equipment clean and know the mechanical convolutions of barrack-square drill. He is subjected to a course of educational lectures on subjects far outside the scope of drill regulations or battle strategy. He is given a vocational training, and when he finishes his term of service he has not merely learned his own job, he has learned someone else's, too. He has learned, too, to be in the highest sense of the word a citizen. That atmosphere, in fact, has been created in which it is possible for soldiers to be "at home" to their parents, even under the menacing eye of the regimental sergeant-major.

A soldier's life is becoming "the lordliest life on earth" in a far truer sense than when Kipling wrote it. He is no longer an irresponsible mercenary, but a civil servant under arms. Such a change may have a profound effect on the risks of war in the future. Wellington won Waterloo "with the scum of the earth." Is it entirely fanciful to say that Waterloo took place for the very reason that battles were fought out in those days between rival "scums of the earth"? If the idea of the mercenary is merged into the idea of the citizen under arms, there is naturally produced a far more deep-rooted distaste for the resort to war. It is a very different thing to wage war with the off-scourings of the crimps and gobs from waging war with the picked men of the country. It seems almost ridiculous to think of these men entertaining one another to afternoon tea devising engines of destruction against their fellow men.

The growth of the new conception of a soldier as a well-mannered policeman, nay, indeed, banish altogether the old, disastrous conception of him as anything else. —Daily News (London) and Westminster Gazette.

The Passing of the Drunkard

THE prohibition régime in the United States has accomplished one of its major purposes, beyond dispute; it has almost eliminated excessive drinking. There are plenty of people who delight in telling us what a great number of bootleggers there are; how many stills there are; how terrible are the "parties" thrown by the youth of the day; how wet the ordinary convention is, etc., etc., ad infinitum.

Very little of this can be proved, of course, but since the average man is in no position to disprove it, the wet viewer-with-alarm considers that he has a clear field, and makes the most of it.

Admittedly all that he says, and imagines, however, the fact remains—apparent to all men—that the day of the drunkard has nearly passed. . . .

But we do not have to reason our way to our conclusions. We can see them. Where has the town drunkard gone? A few who got their start back before 1920 remain with us. Not many.

Where is the man whose children used to meet him at the door of his place of employment on Saturday afternoon so they could get shoes before he got to a saloon? There used to be a lot of that in Houston. It isn't here now.

Where are the wives who dreaded the home-coming of liquor-besotted husbands, who lived in constant dread under the menace of alcohol, who were dragged about from place to place as alcoholic husbands were able to get jobs which they could hold only for a short time? There are a few left in Houston; not many. Some years ago their names were legion.

Where is the shop floor disrupted every Monday morning because of the week-end debauch of some of its mem-

bers? Where is the old lawyer or doctor drinking himself into his grave? Where is the newspaper editor with its ever-present quota of inebriates drinking their way to ruin?

All this has virtually vanished. The great peril of liquor has been removed. . . . Those people who insist on gluing their eyes to the things prohibition has not accomplished would look for a while on these other things that prohibition has accomplished, they could understand better why there are plenty of people to maintain the prohibition régime in the United States.—Houston Chronicle and Herald.

Co-operation

MODERN civilization knows of only one game which all may play and in which all players are winners. That game is co-operation. . . . The stage driver who declined to exhibit his skill with the whip on a roadside horneat's nest knew the power of co-operation.

A wise man was once asked which is the most important—labor, capital, or management. He answered with a twinkle: "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"

Co-operation is the key word in business. It is the one direct road to prosperity, both for individuals and large groups. If a man is to be a leader, he first learns how to be a good co-operator—a worker with others; not a worker against nor for, but WITH.—Longview (Wash.) Daily News.

What that crisis will be it is also impossible to foretell. But it does not seem likely that the Italian people, having tasted freedom and democracy under Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour, will forget the lesson, once they cease to be satisfied with their government. Though its restraints are irksome, the Italian people seem to be satisfied with it today, because Mussolini is a great man. It may well be that the crowning glory of his work will be that the discipline which he has given to them for a few years will enable them to restore and work efficiently the very democratic institutions which Fascism has temporarily overthrown.

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Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Editorial Board members are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and they are requested to hold their letters to this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are not destroyed.

"The Not-Too-Solid South"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial "The Not-Too-Solid South," appearing in the Monitor of May 18, I believe correctly represents the sentiment of the southern people toward a wet candidate as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party this year. They simply will not follow a wet. In the convention of this county, held recently at the court house, I introduced resolutions demanding that our delegation to the state convention at Roanoke in June go instructed against any wet nominee, and demanding, further, a dry plank in the national platform. The resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority. The opposition to these resolutions was as weak and feeble as the cause of whisky itself. Palmyra, Va. ROY L. ARMFIELD.

"A Logical Candidate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: No more delicious piece of courteous, intelligent irony have I ever read than your editorial of May 16 entitled "A Logical Candidate." May I ask—are you the people who originated the name "Smithwick"? This term should be taken up more generally all over the country. It surpasses for the time being the word "Scofflaw" which was happily coined. Boston, Mass. G. LORING BURGESS.

"Erin Go Unum"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your squib in Random Ramblings of May 23, "Deutschland Go Bragh," reminds me of the Irish cobbler who set up in business in the United States. He did not want to ignore the old country and put on his sign simply "Erin Go Bragh," nor did he want to compromise the time being the word "Scofflaw" which was happily coined. Chicago, Ill. GEORGE T. STEEL.